

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVER SATURDAY MORNING OVER MESSRS. JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.'S STORE, IN HANCOCK STREET.

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QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage, and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING AND WHITE-WASHING.

ALL KINDS OF IMITATION OF WOOD AND MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264), No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and sufficient practice, he has hundred reasons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worth the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, will receive a full exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Heath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prostheses Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a derangement of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prostheses Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous efforts have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Far's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shinker's Rocking Trusses; Heimlin's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STELLAR SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

ff

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Nepson Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

ff

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work in this class in this country—containing original articles from the five female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fine similes, portraits, etc. etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics and engineers. The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

ff

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months. THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS. ff

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOASIAH BABCOCK, Jr. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries.
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER, KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
J. S. THRELFALL, Jr. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
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SAMUEL A. TURNER, Lynn.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ADDRESS TO MEDDLERS.

There is a certain class of people called Meddlers, who seem to have a great regard for every body's business to the neglect of their own. That is, they are continually poking their noses right in your face, prying into your secrets, calculating on this thing and on that thing, standing at every crook and corner of the street, watching your motions, and if you are so unfortunate as to step one inch aside from the way which their own wise heads deem proper, then the whole swarm will be after you, and you have no possibility of an escape. For instance—if a man honestly owes his neighbor four and sixpence, these busy bodies are sure to find it out; and the report goes abroad, that he is wonderfully in debt, and must fail,—there is no help for him. Who told you so? says one. Oh, I heard of it, down in Mr. Mucklestane's shop—it's in every body's mouth. They say, such expensive living—so many knick-knacks—he can't stand it. I pity him, says one. I don't pity him one mite, says another; I guess he'll speak to common folks now, and his wife too. They say she feels monstrous big, with her gewgaws and pim-pim-cues, and ruffles and flourishes, and silks and starch. Oh me! pride must have a fall. In consequence of which, every person to whom the unlucky debtor owes six cents is wide awake, and slap comes writ after writ, until his "goods, chattels, and estate," are all eaten up in costs, and his creditors are but little the better or wiser for want thereof.

Then again—if a single man, out of mere politeness, walks home from church, or some other place, with a single lady, then there is commotion among the meddlers again. A lot of these mob-cap-teasers happen to meet. One puts on an air of great mystery—throwing out a score of nods, winks, and blinks, and half-laughs, and speaking in a half suppressed tone: I've heard some wonderful news! Oh, what is it? do tell. I'm dying to know, says another. Well, I'll tell you; but you mustn't tell on for all the world, says the first. Bless me! I hope you don't think I'll tell on you; you know I never tell of any thing, says the second. Do tell us, says the third; I won't tell on't, just as true as I live. Well—only think how funny, says the first; Mr. Van Winkle went home with Miss Van Twinkle last Sunday, after meeting. By gracious! says another, if that don't beat all that I ever heard of. Do tell if it's true. True, says the newsmonger; it's as true as I stand here. I heard Mina Sweepstakes say, that Ichabod Beapole told her that Cheshire Van Whackher said that Caleb Teaser told her that Minerva Twig-i-ty-giggle told him that Swipes told her that Pilgarlick said that Brown told him that Miss Quimby told him that she see it with her own eyes. Then away they go, hither skitter, from post to pillar, and each one tells the news to another lot of Meddlers, with nine, yes forty-nine furlongs of additions, and all promise not to tell on't; and so the story flies off in ten thousand ramifications, with the speed of a locomotive engine. The first thing Mr. Van Winkle knows it is published from Dan to Beer-sheba, that he is engaged, positively engaged, to Miss Van Twinkle, and he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of committing matrimony, or planking the ready rhino to the much injured fair one, to stop a suit for breach of promise.

People have a strange itching to meddle with other folks business. There is Mrs. H.—She will send her children, some to one neighbor and some to another; and she will run all over town to get news. At night, her head will be as full as a humble-bee's nest is of humble-bees. Then she must run in the evening to tell what she has heard. So she is never at home.

There is Mr. H., the snuffaker.—He will get more news in one evening, than the Boston Notion could contain. There is Mrs. D., and Mrs. C., and Mrs. N.—if one of these should happen to meet a person, coming from a different meeting than that they attend; then they are all at work. He is slandered. He is called a heretic, a devil's preacher, a devil's barker

—and were it not for the laws of the land, they would burn him for a heretic. The truth of it is, half the great talkers in the nation would be struck dumb, were this fountain of slander and abuse dried up. There is however one advantage resulting from this detestable practice. The very appearance of truth is so little regarded, that lies are at present discharged in the air, and begin to hurt nobody. The slanderer and the liar, and only those are invariably despised, abandoned, and disowned. They have no domestic consolations, which we can expose to the censure of mankind. They can retire to no fraternity, where their crimes may stand in the place of virtue, but are given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood, to be equally detested by the good and bad. The devils, says Sir Thomas Brown, do not tell lies to one another; for truth is necessary to all societies: nor can the society of hell subsist without it.

But if you should ask one of those Meddlers what they say about you, they would be as scared as Col. Crockett was at the owl. What do you mean? Didn't you tell Mrs. H. such and such things? No, never said no such a thing. I will tell you what I did say,—And they will go on and spin a yarn of lies, that would reach from Braintree Neck to Quincy

General Jackson, was created mainly by the influence of Felix Grundy, now Van Buren Senator in Congress from Tennessee, Mr. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, and other leading Republicans in Congress. Mr. Calhoun boasted as late as 1834, that he was the father of it. The bill for this bank was signed by Mr. Madison, then President of the United States. Will Mr. Bancroft say that these men did not belong to the democracy? Two-thirds of all the Republican members of Congress did all in their power to pass the bill, and two-thirds of all the Federalists did all in their power to defeat it. When Mr. Bancroft tells us that the democracy has always been opposed to the United States' Bank, will he be so good as to tell us what are the "democracy?"

Mr. Bancroft speaking of the changes in favor of the whigs, said all that left the loco party were like the rotten branches which are broken off when the rough winds of March whistle through the forest. It so happens that

the remark might with great propriety be made of him, and nearly all the speakers on the occasion. They being the "rotten branches" broken off from the whig party. In the course of his sermon, he declared that Oliver Ellsworth was the father of the whigs in New England. Before that, he had said that the Prince of Orange was the father of them.

Bancroft was disturbed and grieved, at the intertempore and debauchery of the whigs, in drinking hard cider. O how he pitied the mothers, wives, and daughters, that were suffering in consequence of it! We remember where he was on this subject last year. The hard cider and the hard brandy exhibitions on our streets on the day of their convention, ought to shut their mouths forever on that subject.

After reiterating the foul charges of fraud on the ballot box in Philadelphia, which has been the scene of over and over again, and ringing the changes about the "people," the "studied yeomanry," he introduced the sub treasury. He said it would benefit commerce, manufactures, and build up the banks. While he supports this scheme because it will build up the banks, another cries "down with them!" Referring to the New Jersey case, he pronounced the certificate of the Governor a piece of paper with a falsehood written upon it, and signed by him. With just as much propriety might he have treated with contempt the certificates of our own Representatives. When we find a party trampling under foot constitutional forms, as of force, it is time for every friend of rational liberty to be alarmed. Mr. Bancroft closed up his sermon, by erecting a grand arch of the democracy, resting on Maine for the northern abutment, and Missouri for the southern, and Pennsylvania for the key-stone.

For the Quincy Patriot.

REV. MR. BANCROFT'S LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR.—I was preparing to give you an account of this gentleman's lecture here the other evening, when a friend handed me the Springfield Gazette, containing a report of his speech at the Convention of office-holders held in Springfield on the 16th inst. As it is an exact description of his lecture in this place, you will confer a favor on a subscriber by transferring it to your columns. R. R.

For the Quincy Patriot.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Dorchester Anti-Slavery Society, September 14th and 25th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, have, by their subserviency to the slave power and their personal connection with slavery, rendered themselves utterly unfit for the offices for which they are in nomination, and that no abolitionist can vote for them without a direct violation of his anti-slavery principles.

Resolved, That we will continue to petition Congress for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, whether our petitions are read or not.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the labors of Hiram Wilson and his associates among the refugees from American oppression in Canada, and of the efforts of the Female Anti-Slavery Society in this place to aid them in their labor.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the delegates of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Societies to this country, by recommending the Funding System, and as Secretary of the Treasury receiving paper for Government dues, in the room of gold and silver. He said Hamilton was appointed Secretary on the 11th September, 1789, and on the twenty-second of the same month, heedless of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States, introduced the paper system, and thereby monarchial principles into our Government. When he uttered this language, did he remember that Washington was President of the United States at that time? Did he remember that Hamilton was appointed Secretary by Washington who of course sanctioned his acts, and took the responsibility of them by continuing him in office.

Did he remember that the Funding System was the work of Congress, composed of many of the men who framed the Constitution, and fought the battles of the Revolution, and that Washington approved it? Let it be remembered that Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry were warm advocates of this system. Will Mr. Bancroft deny that they belonged to the "democracy?"

Here is George Bancroft charging Washington and the patriots of the Revolution with violating the Constitution, and introducing monarchial principles into our government! George Bancroft, in order to sustain a despotic and rotten administration, prowling about like a hyena, ravaging the graves of the illustrious

First find the contents of a Wedge, the head and length of which is given, and of parallel width, as follows: $24 \times 6 \times 2 = 288$, then take one third of the difference between the width of the head and edge, which is $1 \times 2 \times 24 = 48$ added with the contents of wedge, is 336 answer required. The question may be answered as follows—add one third of the difference between the width of the head and edge to the head, which would make it 7 inches by 4 then $7 \times 24 \times 2 = 336$. Answer. J. A. H.

DEPDAH, Sept. 25.

POLITICAL LIFE.

The existence that contains the fewest hours of political life is one of strife, in every sense of the word. It is a warfare more of words than of action, attended with the very lowest and meanest of abuses—calculated to bring out all the scurvy, cowardice, and crudity of the nethermost sinks of the human heart can possibly contain. A man is a man, but a rabid politician, in the sense of his vocation, is no man. He would trample under foot the best interests of the poor and the honest, and swear it is all for their good, could he but obtain the loaves and fishes of office, for which he is famishing.

We have the candor to believe and confess, that the fundamental principles of both parties

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE NAVAL STOREKEEPER.

Mr. EDITOR.—Two of your correspondents seem to be very much disturbed by my strictures on Mr. Thomas' lecture. I am sorry for their nerves, but I can't help it; and as they seem to be dissatisfied because I have not reported his *lies*, I will now repair the error, if it was one.

But first, a word with Mr. C. I recognize in him one of those writers who have so often abused your columns heretofore, and whose pleasure it seems to be never to tell the truth, if he can help it. There was no need of his saying—barring the propensity aforesaid—that I intended to be understood as representing the orator as commencing his oration with his lie about the elections. There is not the slightest indication in my article of any such intention. To return—

I charged the *kissing* gentleman with falsehood in the lump. I will now do it in detail.

He claimed all the State elections as having terminated in favor of Van Buren, except Indiana and Kentucky—This is lie No. 1.

He said the news from Maine was favorable to his side—Lie No. 2.

He charged Gen. Harrison with concealing his opinions, by refusing answers to all inquiries—Lie No. 3.

He charged Gen. Harrison—a man who rides two hundred miles on horseback to answer the call of his friends—with being an imbecile, wholly unfit and unqualified to transact any kind of business. This is enough to split up a dozen, but I am content to call it—Lie No. 4.

He said the country had been prosperous from 1833 to the present time—Lie No. 5.

He said the distress of 1832 and '34 was caused by the curtailment of the United States Bank, as there was no very great distress in those years—noting beyond a little pinching among merchants—hardly enough to make them curtail their business—and as it never reached beyond them, I set this down as—Lie No. 6.

He said the expansion of currency, which ended in the explosion of 1837, was caused by the over-issue of the United States Bank. The National Bank was killed in 1836, and was constantly curtailing, gradually and prudently, from 1834 to that time—therefore this assertion is—Lie No. 7.

He said that the Bank of England caused the suspension of 1837. That suspension was caused by an over-issue on the part of the Deposite Banks, instigated and urged by the Administration. The Bank of England had no more to do with it than the Bank of France, or the Sub Treasury of the Grand Sultan—Lie No. 8.

He said that we are completely under the aristocracy of London. Can the aristocracy of London call upon us to pay any thing we do not owe? If we get in debt to that aristocracy, do we not expect to pay? The charge is too absurd to gull a green goose. Set it down as—Lie No. 9.

He said that all the Banks in this country are now under the control of the Banks in Wall street. Inquire at our own Bank, and they will tell you there, that any Bank that does its business with a reasonable degree of prudence, is perfectly independent and free from the control of any other Banks, any where—Lie No. 10.

He said the Banks of this country were formerly under the control of Philadelphia—Lie No. 11.

I did not think, Mr. Editor, that I should find No. 11 so soon. I have not got half through yet. But I cannot, in conscience, ask for any more room to-day. When Mr. C. has digested this dose, I will give him another.

GRANITE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

I congratulate you, Mr. Editor, not that your columns are again to be made the vehicle of Jacobin slander and slang, but that the Custom House gentry have given up that expensive and losing job of establishing a paper in Weymouth. I infer this is the result from having your paper adorned last week with the ebullitions of Loco bille, from some of your old correspondents.

Among others, I recognise one of those luminous geniuses, so full of democracy and patriotism, that I have been chasing so long with the hope of inducing him to tell us, through you, what, according to Van Buren, are *democratic principles*, and what *measures* the administration propose, in order to carry those principles into practice.

Early in the present campaign, I intimated a doubt whether I should ever get an answer to these questions until it was furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE. Well so far it seems I was right; the answer has not yet come, but I learn from your correspondent "C." that one of the Custom House emissaries has come down here and told the party in Quincy what democratic principles are. "He says," Mr. T. then proceeded to lay down in a short, clear, and forcible manner, the principles of democracy as supported by Jefferson and Jackson, and so ably defended by their illustrious ("C.") successor, Martin Van Buren.

Now, then, there is no longer any reason for dodging my first question, and I call upon Mr. "C." to come forth like a man and tell us what those principles of democracy are which Mr. "T." laid down. Let us have them in *black and white*. Mr. Editor, in such form and shape as to render them tangible, so that we can put our finger on them and say, *there they are*. Will Mr. "C." or any of his Van Buren friends for him, answer my call? or are the democratic principles of Van Buren still to be like the *Irishman's flea*? The measures proposed by the Administration for the good of the people, I suppose we must wait for a while longer, for I do not understand "C." to say that his eloquent Custom House friend made any exposition on that branch of the subject; and therefore it is

fair to infer that the *lesser lights* are not yet prepared to shine. But I shall nail with impatience the tardy approach of next Saturday, nothing doubting but I shall at length be let into the secret of Van Buren democratic principles, as they have assumed form and shape under the latest edict of the "supreme executive magistrate" of the nation.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that I did not hear "the strains of lofty eloquence" that issued from the lips of the Naval Storekeeper. I have no doubt I should have been highly edified. But after all, words are but wind, and it will be much better to have the democratic principles preserved in your columns, where we can refer to them in time to come. Words spoken may be denied, but words written will abide.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

For the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1840.

A correspondent in your paper of Saturday last, under the caption of "A word to the wise," is severe upon me in no measured terms. The language throughout is marked with bitter sarcasm and irony. I claim no right to question "Felo-de-se" on any opinion he may have expressed, relative to my communications; by no means—but the charge of *plagiarism*, or literary theft, against me, I repel, and respectfully ask him to adduce his proofs of accusation. He honored me with the assurance that he shall comment in future upon my epistles to you;—great good may grow out of his labors, to me and the public; for, from the tenor of his acerbic criticism, I have no doubt he is a *powerful* and *profound* writer, and looks deep into the writings of men. I hope he wont annihilate poor x. at one blow.

Boston was visited with a large fire, on Saturday morning last. Trull's extensive Distillery with three dwelling houses were burnt, loss estimated at \$50,000. The value of a fire safe was shown by the fact, that Messrs. Barnard and Trull's was taken out of the fire slightly scorched, having been exposed to the devouring element about six hours. The whole was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as a man was noticed emerging from the premises of the Distillery about five minutes before the fire was discovered. The Boston Fire Department (probably the most efficient in the United States,) deserve great praise for their good deeds on this and other former occasions.

A carpenter fell on Thursday last from the eaves of the Essex street Church, about fifty feet and strange to say, not a bone was broken, though he was much bruised;—while Mr. Stilman Alger of West Bridgewater, on the same morning, fell only fifteen feet from an apple tree, and was killed instantly.

The Transcript notices the death of the venerable Nathaniel Emmons, D. D., of Franklin, in your county, aged ninety-six years—probably the oldest clergyman in the United States, and certainly the oldest surviving graduate of Yale College. Dr. Emmons was settled as the pastor of the Church in Franklin sixty-seven years since. He has been famous, I believe, as a Hopkinson leader.

A murderous assault has recently been made on the editor of the Boston Morning Herald by a son of Mr. Pelby, of the National Theatre. The brutal attack was made in consequence of the appearance of an article in the Herald of Friday last, condemning some of the proceedings of the theatre. The editor is dangerously injured, and the affair has caused no little excitement. Pelby has not yet been arrested.

Madeleine Fanny Ellsler has generously given one thousand dollars towards completing the Bunker Hill Monument.

I pass now to business, politics, and news.

The merchants here are in the full tide of prosperity; other branches of industry are likewise doing very well. Trade at this present moment is brisk here, the shipments to the southern markets being very extensive; but politics go ahead of every thing else. The Harrison thermometer is continually rising in the glass; but the chilly democratic winds of November, may produce an essential alteration.

Both parties here are up and doing to their utmost.

Mr. Lawrence, the able representative to Congress from Suffolk, has resigned his seat on account of ill health. I think it not improbable that Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will succeed Mr. Lawrence in Congress. Mr. Winthrop is one of the most popular and talented men of the whig party in Boston.

One of your editorial fraternity, Richard Haughton, Esq., is nominated as a candidate for whig elector of President, in the room of R. G. Shaw, who declined the nomination. At the present moment, all speculation on the presidential question is fruitless. Georgia, Maryland, Arkansas and Michigan, vote on Monday next; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey, on the second Tuesday of the present month, for State officers. The result of these elections, which must reach us in a few days, will go far on the national question for its chief magistracy.

The British Steamer Great Western reached New York on Sunday last, in fifteen days from England. The news is eight days later than my former advices. War between England and China has begun. Hostilities between France and Great Britain are apprehended. The whole of Europe is in a troubled state, and warlike movements are in operation on a large scale. A revolutionary spirit is kindling in France, that bids fair to end in the dethronement of Louis Philippe, and the establishment of the Bonaparte family on the ruins of the Bourbon dynasty. Surely, the situation of the French monarch is any thing but peace or happiness.

X.
For the Quincy Patriot.

globe, so large that its shell shall be only one inch in thickness; what will be its internal diameter?

R. JR.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK.

A most cowardly and murderous attack was made in Boston, on Saturday last, upon Mr. Wm. B. English, editor of the Morning Herald, by Wm. R. Pelby, a son of the manager of the National Theatre. It seems Mr. English, like an independent editor, had commented rather severely on the performances of the house, and that this bullying son went into the office of the Herald and demanded an explanation.

The editor, of course, would not be browbeaten, and Pelby, without warning, gave him a blow which felled him to the floor. He continued beating him and stamping upon his breast and ribs, till some of the neighbors attracted by the noise, interfered, and dragged the assailant away.

The Boston Times in continuation of this affair, says:

Mr. English, upon examination, was found to be seriously injured. His collar and vest were covered with blood, which had gushed from his mouth, nose, and ears! His lower jaw was dislocated, and was much swollen, and other parts of his mouth and face were bruised and disfigured. But the most dangerous injury was inflicted on his stomach and ribs. During the whole afternoon he suffered much pain in his left side, raised blood from his lungs, and was exceedingly weak and feeble. He was taken immediately before the Police Court, entered a complaint against his assailant, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. English then suffered so much from his wound and injuries that it was necessary to take him directly to all the public buildings, and make another Moscow of Paris. Several arrests have taken place, and at the latest advices all was quiet.

of 15,000 Turks, 2,000 Austrians, and 5,000 English; 5,000 regulars had been sent to Samson by the steamer, to repress certain disturbances in Asia Minor.

In Ireland the repeal agitation was going on, and great additions had been made to the Dublin and Repeal Society. O'Connell was busily at work.

Father Matthew was pursuing his temperance operations with his usual success, and it was complained that no recruits could be found for the army, since the men had all joined the Temperance Societies.

France, at the last advices, was assuming a very warlike appearance: men and munitions of war were collecting in various places, and ships of war were fitting for sea in her seaports. It is thought that this country would not have incurred this expense, unless she had been resolved to act. The greatest unanimity seems to prevail between the king and his ministry on political affairs.

There were strong symptoms of a formidable rebellion in the French capital on the 6th and 7th insts. Many thousands of disaffected workmen collected, and demonstrations were made for a general rising of the populace. This produced a panic in the money market—and the streets of Paris were soon filled with troops of the line, and the National Guard, and the revolt was quelled with but little bloodshed. It was rumored that the malcontents intended to fire all the public buildings, and make another Moscow of Paris. Several arrests have taken

place, and at the latest advices all was quiet.

The New York Banks are said to be nearly full of specie, and that they find it difficult to make use of more than half of their means.

Richard Haughton, Esq., Editor of the Boston Atlas, has been nominated as a candidate for Elector of President, on the Harrison ticket, for Suffolk district, in place of R. G. Shaw, declined.

Major John H. Eaton, the late minister to Spain, and a member of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet, is out in favor of Gen. Harrison, decidedly and above all dispute.

The Lowell Courier tells of a man who subscribed for two copies of a newspaper, "just to patronize the establishment," and never paid for either of them!

A new maneuver has been struck up by counterfeiters in Ohio. They not only counterfeit money, but take along with them counterfeit "Counterfeit Detecto," printed to resemble Bicknell's and others, and thus endorse their frauds.

A new weekly paper, entitled "The Citizen Soldier," has been commenced at Norwich, Vt. It is devoted almost exclusively to military matters.

Most UNFORTUNATE. Mr. George Spear, formerly of this town, while standing on the canal draw bridge, in Medford, a day or two since, was struck upon the head by the falling of the draw, which fractured his skull so badly that little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NOTICES.

The democratic citizens of Quincy will meet at the Centre School Room, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the County Convention which is to be held at Dedham, Oct. 6th, for the nomination of Senators, and also to appoint two Delegates to represent this town at the District Convention, notified to take place at West Scituate, Oct. 12th, for the selection of a candidate to be supported for Member of Congress from the Twelfth District.

The year having expired for which the present Town Committee was chosen, the meeting will consequently choose a Democratic Town Committee for the ensuing political year.

It is to be hoped that the democracy of Quincy will be present at this meeting, thus manifesting their unflinching adherence to democratic principles and their determination to sustain them in the ensuing important conflict for freedom's cause and freedom's rights.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

The whig citizens of Quincy are requested to meet at the Whig Reading Room, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half past six o'clock, to choose Delegates to attend the Twelfth Congressional District Convention to be held at Plympton, on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

Also—to choose Delegates to attend the Norfolk County Convention to be held at Dedham, on the same day.

By order of the Town Committee.

S. WHITE, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society will be held at the Centre School Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The whigs of the several towns composing the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to send delegates to a District Convention, to be held at the house of Isaac Wright, in Plympton (village) on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the 27th Congress.

By order of the District Committee.

HENRY ROBBINS, Chairman.

The citizens of Weymouth and vicinity are earnestly solicited to assemble at the North Meeting House, in said Town, (Rev. Mr. Emery's) on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, to hear an address from Frederic Robinson, Esq.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will assemble at A. W. Bates' Hotel, in said Town, THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, at seven o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dedham, 5th inst. Also, to choose delegates to attend the Twelfth District Convention to be held at Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on the 12th inst. to select a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress.

A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Town Committee.

LOVELL BICKNELL, Chairman.

The whigs of this County are hereby notified, that a Convention will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Baseline's Hotel, for the purpose of appointing the members of the County Committee for the ensuing year; and of nominating a list of candidates to be supported as Senators for this County at the approaching election.

The several Towns in the County are requested to send twice as many Delegates as the number of Representatives to which they were entitled under the Constitution previous to the late Amendment.

By order of the County Committee,

S. H. WALLEY, Jr., Chairman.

The Democratic Republicans of the several towns, including the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to elect twice as many Delegates as they were entitled to Representatives in the last Legislature, to meet in Convention at Messrs. Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on MONDAY, the 12th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported at the approaching election, for Representative of said district in the Congress of the United States.

By order of the District Committee.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr. Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are one.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are requested to send twice the number of Delegates to which they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature, (under the altered constitution) to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the fifth day of October next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for the approaching election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

MARRIED.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Mr. Butler, Mr. Lewis Bow-

man to Miss Mary Jewell.

Richard Haughton, Esq., Editor of the Boston Atlas, has been nominated as a candidate for Elector of Presi-

dent, on the Harrison ticket, for Suffolk district, in place of R. G. Shaw, declined.

Major John H. Eaton, the late minister to Spain, and a member of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet, is out in favor of Gen. Harrison, decidedly and above all dis-

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Most UNFORTUNATE. Mr. George Spear, formerly of this town, while standing on the canal draw bridge, in Medford, a day or two since, was struck upon the head by the falling of the draw, which fractured his skull so badly that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

NOTICES. The democratic citizens of Quincy will meet at the Centric School Room, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates to attend the national Convention which is to be held at Detroit, Oct. 5th, for the nomination of Senators, and also to appoint two Delegates to represent them in the District Convention, notified to take place at West Scituate, Oct. 12th, for the selection of a candidate to be supported for Member of Congress from the Twelfth District.

The year having expired for which the present Town Committee was chosen, the meeting will consequently choose a Democratic Town Committee for the ensuing political year.

It is to be hoped that the democracy of Quincy will be present this evening, thus manifesting their unflinching adherence to democratic principles and their determination to sustain them in the ensuing important conflict for freedom's cause and freedom's rights.

By order of the Democratic Town Committee.

S. WHITE, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the afternoon.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

The annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society will be held at the Centric School Room, on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock.

GEORGE BAXTER, Secretary.

The whigs of the several towns composing the Twelfth Congressional District, are requested to send delegates to a District Convention, to be held at the house of Isaac Wright, in Plaistow (village), on WEDNESDAY, the fourteenth day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the 27th Congress.

By order of the District Committee.

HENRY ROBBINS, Chairman.

The citizens of Weymouth and vicinity are earnestly solicited to assemble at the North Meeting House, in said Town, (Rev. Mr. Emery's) on MONDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock, to hear an address from Frederic Robinson, Esq.

The democratic citizens of Weymouth will assemble at A. B. Wales' Hotel, in said Town, THIS EVENING, Oct. 3, at seven o'clock, to choose delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dedham, 5th inst. Also, to choose delegates to attend the Twelfth District Convention to be held at Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on the 12th inst, to select a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress.

A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Town Committee.

LOVELL BICKNELL, Chairman.

The whigs of this County are hereby notified, that a Convention will be held in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, 14th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Hascall's Hotel, for the purpose of appointing the members of the County Committee for the ensuing year; and of nominating a list of candidates to be supported as Senators for this County at the approaching election.

The several Towns in the County are requested to send twice as many Delegates as the number of Representatives to which they were entitled under the Constitution previous to the late Amendment.

By order of the County Committee.

S. H. WALLACE, Jr., Chairman.

The Democratic Republicans of the several towns, including the Whig Congressional District, are requested to elect twice as many Delegates as they were entitled to Representatives in the last Legislature, to meet in Convention at Messrs. Gardner & Prouty's Hotel, in West Scituate, on MONDAY, the 12th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported at the approaching election, for Representative of said district in the Congress of the United States.

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This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democratic, without distinction. We are one.

The Democrats of the several towns in Norfolk County are requested to send twice the number of Delegates to which they are entitled to Representatives in the Legislature, (under the altered constitution) to a Convention to be held at the Phoenix Hotel, in Dedham, on MONDAY, the fifth day of October next, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators for the approaching election, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

SILAS W. WILDER, Chairman.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the first SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from ten to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 5w

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at

as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston,

Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking

Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor

Stoves. ENSIGN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

DIED.

In this town, 27th ult. Mr. John Chadwick, aged 32.

On the 29th ult. Mr. Benjamin Faxon, aged 73.

The Lowell Courier tells of a man who subscribed

for two copies of a newspaper, "just to patronize the

establishment," and never paid for either of them!

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in Ohio. They not only counterfeit money, but

take along with them counterfeit "Counterfeit Detectives," printed to resemble Bicknell's and others, and

thus endorse their frauds.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.
Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Dancing School.

Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.

M. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform

his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will

commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on

Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the

evening.

Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple,

for 24 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7;

and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.

His pupils will be taught the above accomplishment

in the most modest style, with a variety of new

and pleasing figures. Mr. Stimson will pay especial

attention to the deportment of the pupils

entrusted to his charge, and fit them for the

stage and address in the drawing-room. (By the politi-

cally this is truly considered an essential part of Dancing.)

The opinion of the immortal Locke is in-

estimable, as it clearly shows the importance that

great man attached to dancing as a gentlemanly ac-

complishment, and a primary introduction into com-

pany—"Dancing, being that which gives graceful

motion to all our limbs, and becoming confidence to

young people, I think, cannot be learned too early.

Nothing appears to me to give young people so much

confidence and behavior, and to

POETRY.

UNRECORDED GRAVES.
The tombs of princes they are found
Amid cathedral halls,
With gold and marble glittering round
The high and trophied walls;
And crown and sceptre, imaged fair,
Proclaiming proudly who lies there.

They of the red right hand, whose fame
Hath filled the wondering world,
They too, sepulchral claims hold,
And sleep with banners furled—
A glorious and triumphant band,
Among the great ones of the land.

But where are they the nameless dead,
Who since the birth of time,
Their life blood generously have shed
In Freedom's cause sublime?
Ay, where are they?—no trophy waves
Above their unrecorded graves.

And where your martyrs, radiant truth!
Who on the flaming pyre,
In hoary age and blooming youth,
Have stood baptized with fire!
Their death songs have gone up to heaven—
Where are their sacred ushers driven?

Ask we the winds?—the rushing blast
Bathes them far and wide;
Some in the forest's depths are cast,
Some on the green hill side.
Oh! if meet fruits might crown such seed,
They were a harvest rich indeed!

You tombs, ye wanderers, who repose
'Neath Afric's burning sky,
Rejoicing e'en in life's dear close
For science's sake to die;
Say—who to grace your exiled dust,
Bath reared funeral urn or bust?

Ye sleep amid the deserts calm—
E'en where you gasping fell,
Beneath the obelisk palm,
Or nigh the brackish well;
And but the camel's echoing tread
Furrows the light sand o'er your bed.

I gazed upon a field of death
Where kingdoms had been won;
What saw I? The green sod beneath—
Above the golden sun;
Whilst one proud chieftain bore away
The laurels of that blood red day.

Rear, rear the cenotaph;—but no—
'Twere better thus to rest,
Like gems whose hidden glories glow,
Deep, deep in Nature's breast,
Than meet the cold and withering sneer
Of envy, asking—"Who lies here?"

THE CAPE COD FISHERMAN.

Oh swiftly glides our gallant bark
The bounding billows o'er,
While sinking heights more dimly mark
The rough New England shore.
We spread our sail to catch the gale,
Upon the stormy sea,

And dauntless ride the raging tide
With hearts of mounting glee.

Our tacklings sweep the rocky bar
When storms are hovering nigh,
And o'er the heaving depths afar
We chase the ocean fly.
Full oft we troll the treacherous shoal
Unscared by mortal ken,
Full oft embay the monster prey
Within his watery den.

The threatening clouds the welkin fill,
Though roaring billows call,
No wintry wind our breasts can chill,
No wave our hearts appal.
With spirit stout, that ne'er gives out,
With hand that never tires.

Can there be one New England son
Unlike his sturdy sires?

Our wealth is in the ocean blue,
The waves are our domain,
But homeward prompts remembrance true,
Nor prompts us home in vain.

For all that's dear lies treasured here,
Upon this rugged strand—
Then strike all sail and welcome hail
Our glorious native land.

ANECDOTES.

SHARP SHOOTING. A young lady lately asked a gentleman the meaning of the word *Surrogate*. "It is, Miss," replied the gentleman, "a *gate* through which parties have to pass on their way to get married." "Then, I imagine," said the lady, "that it is a corruption of *soror gate*." "You are right, Miss," replied the gentleman, "as woman is an abbreviation of *woman to man*."

WELL POCKETED. The Count de Grasse being wounded in the knee with a musket ball, the surgeon made many incisions. Losing patience, at last he asked him why he cut and carved him so cruelly? "I seek for the ball," said he. "Why the devil did you not speak before, said the Count, 'I have it in my pocket'."

AN OLD PAIR OF STOCKINGS. A magistrate having asked an Irishman, who said he was doing "nothing," for a definition of the word, Pat gave the following: "It's an old pair of stockings without any legs, destined to feet."

BROTHERS IN CO. "I say, stranger, you're drunk." "Drunk enough and have been so every day these two years. My brother and I are engaged in the temperance cause—he goes about delivering lectures, and I give samples of intemperance."

WET SAILOR. A hardy seaman, who had escaped a shipwreck, was asked by a good lady how he felt, when the waves dashed over him. He replied, "Wet, madam, very wet."

CROOKED RIB. An epicure requested his landlord to get him a *sparsib*. The innkeeper declared that he had none, saving one, and that was a very crooked rib, which he would be glad enough to spare.

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton. *John Green, Agent.*

Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum, calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of removing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, its seat, as a natural consequence. Its effects are to cleanse these and clear the small intestines. Other medicines rarely partially cleanse these and leave such clogged masses behind as to produce habitual constipation with all its train of evils and sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, news every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertigo, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Meats, Fish, Oysters, Common Colds, and Inflammation, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most uniformly successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

The most cogent objection to Aperients, in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Remedy in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to the female frame. It is liable, especially those which occur in the early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally.

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, who, from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—*"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine."* The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

This medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary,

256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

Woolen Goods.

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Marcelline and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a *useful* work. Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays, from abest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchants' Magazine is also a Repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26.

John Brownell,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co.,

I am ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in a faithful manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 25.

Hard Cider.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Railway.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr.

Milton, June 13.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

JOHN ADAMS GRISWOLD,

Editor and Publish-

er.

NUMBER 41.

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CONDITONS.

Two DOLLARS per annum in advance.

EARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till months.

THREE DOLLARS if delayed payment.

No subscription will be stopped previous to all arrears; and the person continues his subscription must give notice at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously at the customary prices. The number required must be marked on the advertisement.

Business letters and communications to the editor, postage paid, will receive attention.

Six copies of the paper, Six C

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 41.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THIS subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THIS subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264,) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pavot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prostheses Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prostheses Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous failings have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Pads, are always kept on hand.

As a matter of convenience, no particular application is underlined will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have, if he does not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French's; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzmann's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and as good as when new.

Last and latest form of these instruments will be wanted upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1825.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of skill in workmen in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the composition of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Booth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THIS copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is dissolved (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers, and neighbors.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashion, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of several similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the end of six months. Three Dollars if delayed till the expiration of the year.

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Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

12 Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, Jr.	Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR.	" Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON.	Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY,	Weymouth.
JAMES TURNER, Jr.	South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN,	Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY,	Boston.
SAMUEL A. TURNER,	South Scituate.
CHARLES L. LEFAVOUR	Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE,	Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT.	New York City.

VARIETY.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND. In Philadelphia, last week, a man murdered his own wife! They were married about two years ago and for some months lived peacefully together, but soon separated on account of jealousy. A week or two ago, the husband became satisfied of his wife's guilt; and attempted to poison her by offering her arsenic, which had no effect. Failing in this, he met her in the street, and deliberately shot her—the wound inflicted was so deadly that she uttered but one piercing cry, and died almost instantly. He escaped at the time, but was soon arrested, when the officers took two pistols from his pocket, one of which was loaded. He was committed, and confessed his guilt. In prison he attempted suicide by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum, which he smuggled into prison concealed in his boots. The quantity, however, was too great, and his stomach rejected it. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, which prevented all fatal consequences. The prisoner says he does not intend to put the State to any expense; and also throws out intimations that he intends to destroy himself on the first favorable opportunity.

LAUDANUM.—The following form of these instruments will be wanted upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

him, and could kneel down with him, and hear him converse with God. How few would be as faithful as he! How many would neglect their closet and seldom pray in secret, unless they could have a more safe retreat; a more safe retreat than the mast of a wave-rocked whaler! But He, "when the sailor's pillow's pressed," walks on the mighty deep, and when the tempest-tossed mariner cries, he answers, "It is I, be not afraid."—*N. Y. Observer.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO GRANITE.

MR. EDITOR.—Granite in his recent communication, accuses me of often abusing your columns! Having furnished but one communication since November last, I set this down as—Lie No. 1.

In his tirade of the 19th ult., he said Mr. Thomas claimed all the States which had then voted as having gone for Van Buren, except Indiana. In his last, he says Indiana and Kentucky—Lie No. 2.

In his first, he accuses Mr. T. of bidding his audience shout for the glorious news from Maine. Mr. T. said the Democrats would probably elect Gov. Fairfield, by a small majority, and would give a larger vote for Van Buren in November. Set the accusation down as—Lie No. 3.

Granite calls Mr. T. a liar for saying General Harrison was weak and imbecile—as proof of his assertion, he tells of his riding two hundred miles on horseback, &c. Mental imbecility was implied by Mr. T. Does Granite want proof of this? Read Harrison's dotard speech at Fort Meigs, and unless troubled with the same disease himself, Granite cannot fail to discover at once that his slander of Mr. T. is—Lie No. 4.

Mr. T. charged Gen. Harrison with employing a committee to answer for him, not with concealing his opinions. It is not to be supposed he ever had any original ones. Granite's evasion is—Lie No. 5.

Granite accuses Mr. T. of saying that the country had been prosperous since 1833. Granite knows this statement to be a base falsehood, so shallow it would not gull a "goose, green" as himself—Lie No. 6.

In 1834, says Granite, there was no distress except a little pinching among the merchants; it extended no further. When the merchants are affected, so are the manufacturers—when the manufacturers are affected, it extends to the mechanics and laborers. Granite's small talk on this point must be set down as—Lie No. 7.

Again, says Granite, Mr. T. stated the suspension of 1837 was caused by the Bank of England. Mr. T. said that even the Bank of England had at one time like our's, suspended—not that it caused our's to suspend—Lie No. 8.

Again, Granite says, Mr. T. stated that we were completely under the Aristocracy of London. Mr. T. said the principles of our modern whigs were the same as those entertained by the Aristocracy of London—not that we were under that Aristocracy—Lie No. 9.

Granite says, Mr. T. stated that all the Banks in the country were under the control of the Banks in Wall street. Mr. T. said that the city Banks held an influence over the country Banks. Does Granite doubt this? "enquire then at our Bank," and find what it has to pay the Suffolk Bank to take its bills at its counter—Lie No. 10.

Granite charges Mr. T. with falsehood, in saying that "all the banks in this country were formerly under the control of Philadelphia." Here was located the United States Bank. The whigs ever boasted of its regulating all others in the country, (indisputable authority.) So much for the ignorant impudence of Granite, and for—Lie No. 11.

Several of Granite's misstatements I have omitted to notice, upon the gunner's rule of—light charges for small game. Granite very pompously promises me another "dose, when this is digested." Something like the following, I suppose, which was given by "Baer, the Buck-eye Blacksmith," at a whig gathering a few weeks since: speaking of the Administration, he said—"You might dump a barrel of tarantemic into H—ll, and it couldn't puke up such another d—d set!!"

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO A DEMOCRATIC WHIG."

MR. EDITOR.—A writer in your paper of the 3d inst. affects to recognise in me an old acquaintance—says he has long been chasing such a luminous genius—asks why I dodge his former question, &c. Having written but one article for some months, and as that has never been replied to, he cannot in justice accuse me of dodging, though the scurrilous language he makes use of is sufficient reason for any one to urge for not deigning to notice him. After a learned dissertation on Irishmen and fleas, the logic of which I do not comprehend, not being conversant with either, he calls loudly for an exposition of Van Buren Democracy, and affects great solicitude to possess information on that subject. But are these enquiries made in a spirit of candor and truth? Does he really wish information on that subject? If so, he must be the greatest dunce among a whole party not to have perceived his question answered long ago. The principles of Van Buren Democracy, are plainly and forcibly laid down in the Address adopted and published by the Baltimore Convention which nominated Mr. Van Buren. Copies of that Address have been sent into every State, county, town, and district in the land, and your correspondent might, unless located in some penitentiary, (if he wished) had access to them long ere this; but lest he should say I distrust his honesty without cause, I will give you other proof of his insincerity. After attacking in the most scandalous manner the lecture of S. J. Thomas, in your paper dated September 19th, he, in that of October 3d, under the signature of a "A Democratic Whig," says he did not hear that lecture! Poor Ass!

does he think to hide his "senseless bray" under the flimsy covering of a new signature? Does he not know that the old cloak, the same which has served his party from the days of the old Tories down to the present, is now threadbare, and will no longer serve him for a covering? Shame on the cause which requires such aid! and shame on the man who accuses another of falsehood to hide his own hypocrisy! Did he think the intelligence of the people, about which he sometimes prates, would not discover his meanness? If so, he is much mistaken. An ass has but one bray all the world over, and a new blanket will never disguise it.

C. Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO X.'S DEMAND.

I am sorry that your correspondent "X." receives the hint I threw out to him, in your paper of the 19th inst., in so rough a manner. I was in hopes he would have done as a sensible man would do,—put it in his pocket and profit by it in future. But he very gravely and respectfully requests me to adduce my proofs. The following will do for specimens: In the Quincy Patriot, January 20th, 1838, under the heading of "Home Sketches," in his notice of Roxbury, will be found two extracts, word for word, as they appeared in the Massachusetts Directory by John Hayward, published in 1835. In the same paper, January 27th, 1838, in his notice of Braintree, he would make his readers think he collected the matter himself by personal observation, instead of which he has taken it from the above work, word for word, without giving credit for it.

The above plagiarisms I hope will satisfy him. "X." is disposed to play upon words, *powerful, profound, deep*,—a definition of these may be found in a careful perusal of his writings, which are the very essence of the above terms. He hopes I won't annihilate him—that would be impossible; his glowing descriptions, massive thoughts, and grave conclusions are all printed in black and white on the page of history, and there they must remain.

"FELIX DE SE."

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

M.R. CUSHING'S LECTURE.

MR. EDITOR.—I am not going to burden your columns with an answer to this gentleman's harangue; for, as he intimated, it is not worth answering. But I wish through the medium of your excellent paper, to notice one of his statements.

Among other things equally ridiculous, he maintained that there "is not a Bank Director in Norfolk County, who is not in favor of Garrison and reform." And he added, "if you can find one, bring him to Boston; he will fetch more for a show than most any other animal." We would inform him, that we have two "animals" of this kind, in these parts; and if he wishes to enter into an arrangement to have them exhibited at Boston, they are at his service. He made the proposal, and we shall hold him to it; let there be no backing out. He will please inform us when he can be ready to receive them. In the mean time, he had better have it announced in the Boston papers; and if possible, secure one of the Theatres, as it is expected that there will be a "great rush."

I would suggest the propriety of exhibiting, at the same time, Col. Greene of the Boston Morning Post in conjunction with the Striped Pig,—"being the only animals of the kind known in America, recently imported," etc., etc.

R. R.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1840.

The military review, on Boston Common, came off grandly yesterday afternoon. The troops composed nearly all of the First Brigade of the First Division. The Quincy Light Infantry Company was among the number, and as they passed up State Street, mingled with the volunteer companies of Boston, they made a fine martial appearance. The number of spectators on the Common, during the afternoon, was immense. The Lancers glistened as usual.

We have beautiful autumnal weather; the city is healthy, and business, I pronounce without fear, is brisk. There is but little news, but political action is carried on most vigorously every week-night, by party gatherings and harangues, not only in halls but in the open air. A searching examination into the nature of our government, and a jealousy for its faithful administration towards those whom we have placed in power, augur no evil for the permanency of our republic. The science of self-government, though *deep*, should be a popular science. Our children should early be taught the nature of our democratic institutions, and as they advance in years and days, they will love their country the more. A study of the civil and political history of the United States may profitably begin in the school room, and I doubt not a love and application of that study will be made invariably at mature life. Public and private political discussion, when dictated by patriotic feelings and courtesy, is beneficial—when disseminated by the press, it is highly so; let the truth on all great public measures be sown broad cast among the people, and who can doubt the good results, or despair of the perpetuity of our liberties. I rejoice to believe that the spirit of inquiry for political truths, now wafts our land as general as the winds of heaven, and when the people as a grand inquest decide, they will decide rightly.

Our country is said to be on the verge of ruin, and that its business interests for nearly twelve years past have been growing worse, but how stands the fact since 1838. Our commerce has nearly doubled; the fisheries in all their branches have more than doubled. The golden era of maritime enterprise has reached us, and soon we shall be the wealthiest

commercial nation on the globe, Great Britain not excepted. In 1828, nearly all our manufactures were prostrate, now all of them are doing good business, and their stocks mounting in value. Mechanical pursuits, with few exceptions, are flourishing; and I say boldly, the wages of labor are higher than in 1828; nay, since the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, on the 4th July last, the righteous boon of the working man, has been forcing its way up and onward from the most bitter elements of political warfare that ever waged a nation of men. During the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, prosperity (though not without its interruptions) has pervaded the whole length and breadth of our country. States have been clustered to the Park, got up what they called a "spontaneous meeting" of their own, in the Park, in which they passed resolutions that Col. Johnson was the *real* hero of the Thames. When the whigs came back to the Park, the democrats refused to make way for them, saying they had as good a right to the ground as any body else, as most undoubtedly they had. Nothing was more natural than that there should be a collision, under these circumstances, and it was not long in taking place. Stones, oyster shells, and other missiles, were hurled for a time with most indiscriminate profusion. It finally was quelled, after they had mobbed a printing office, by the interference of several political leaders of each party.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION. It appears by a notice to be found in another column, that a meeting of the Norfolk County Common School Association is to be held in this town, on Wednesday next. Unfortunately, upon that day, two political conventions convene, and many friends of the cause of education will thus be prevented from attending. It is to be hoped that of those who remain in town, a goodly number will be present at this important meeting, which will probably be addressed by several gentlemen of eminent abilities. In the welfare of common schools the whole community are equally interested. The diffusion of knowledge is a sure safeguard in the preservation of our republican institutions. Let a full attendance at the meeting show that, amid the rallying of political leaders, the citizens of this town feel an interest in the triumphant success of common schools.

GREAT INCREASE OF VOTES. The Newburyport Herald shows some interesting facts, in comparing the votes of 1836 with those of the States which have voted the present year.

In 1836 the vote was very small; a much larger vote has been polled at the recent State elections. Maine in 1836 gave only about 38,000 votes, has just thrown over 90,000. Vermont in 1836, only 35,000, now 60,000; Connecticut in 1836, gave 38,000, in a sharply contested vote, and now 53,000; Illinois in a closely contested election gave then 33,000 votes, and now the number has swelled to 90,000; Indiana gave then 73,000, and now 117,000; Kentucky then gave 69,000, and now nearly 100,000.

THE MUSTER. The Review of the First Brigade, on the Common, on Wednesday last, would have gone off remarkably well, had there been a little more promptness and efficiency in the command, so says the Boston Traveller. The troops never looked better, and they were in line by three o'clock, P. M., but they stood like so many statues; not a note was sounded nor a movement made till near sun down, when the reviewing officer, Gen. White, hastily passed in front of the line, and subsequently, when it had become quite dark, the whole column performed the marching salute and were dismissed.

JOHN P. BIGELOW. We are again indebted to the attention of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, John P. Bigelow, for the Governor's Proclamation, appointing the day to be observed as the annual Thanksgiving, for which kindness he will accept our renewed assurances of regard and esteem. Few men in office have discharged their duties with more fidelity, regardless of political predilections, than Mr. Bigelow. Principles govern him in his official duties rather than the interests of the party.

IMPORTANT INVENTION. The New York Sunday Mercury states that a Yankee, down in the old Bay State, has invented a kind of musical clock, that he has attached to a cradle, hung on pivots. The pendulum rocks the cradle, and the musical department sings the baby to sleep.

The editor of Barre Gazette adds that every husband in the old Bay State has such a cradle clock, but they are oftener discovered than invented by Yankees.

COMPLETE FAILURE. The city of Mobile, as we learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, has failed, and assigned its property. The Journal of Commerce states that a mercantile house of New York, who had a suit against the city of Mobile for five hundred dollars, of the bonds issued by the corporation, has just received advices that judgment had been obtained, but previous to its being rendered, the corporation of the city had made an assignment or deed of trust, of all the real estate belonging to the city, by which act the judgment obtained against it, is useless.

RAYAGES OF THE SMALL POX. A letter from South America states that the small pox had desolated the city of Panama, the population having been reduced by it from upwards of twenty thousand to less than one-half. Almost every family in the city had suffered by it, and the inhabitants had no knowledge of any means to stay its progress.

GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC. On Thursday last week, some sparks from the chimney of a steamer communicated fire to a store in Quebec, and before the progress of the flames could be checked, three stores, three hotels, three taverns, five dwelling houses, and one office were destroyed, occasioning a loss estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

G. T. Winthrop, Esq. has been elected unanimously Brigadier General of the First Brigade, in place of Gen. Appleton Howe, who declines.

THE FLORIDA BLOODHOUNDS. In an address delivered by ex-governor Call of Florida, at Philadelphia, a few days since, he stated to his audience that he was himself the originator of the bloodhound scheme, and that he bought and paid for them; and he found no little fault with the Secretary of War for ordering the dogs to be muzzled.

A REQUEST. Will the publisher of the Phenological Journal send to this office the July number.

A REQUEST. Will the publisher forward this number.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1840.

POLITICAL RIOT IN NEW YORK. The whigs in New York city celebrated the late anniversary of the battle of the Thames in honor of Gen. William H. Harrison, which resulted in a riot. As near as we can judge in the case, says the Boston Times, the democrats did not like it that the whigs should celebrate the same battle that they themselves celebrated four years ago, in order to help Col. Johnson into the Vice Presidency; neither did they relish some of the devices on the banners carried by the whigs. They therefore, while the whig procession was marching up the Bowery to Broome street, thence to Broadway and back to the Park, got up what they called a "spontaneous meeting" of their own, in the Park, in which they passed resolutions that Col. Johnson was the *real* hero of the Thames. When the whigs came back to the Park, the democrats refused to make way for them, saying they had as good a right to the ground as any body else, as most undoubtedly they had. Nothing was more natural than that there should be a collision, under these circumstances, and it was not long in taking place. Stones, oyster shells, and other missiles, were hurled for a time with most indiscriminate profusion.

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The democrats have nominated candidates for the State Senate, from Essex County, Joseph Kittredge, Nathan Webster, John Gott, B. F. Newhall, and Horatio Robinson.

Henry W. Bishop, Esq. has been selected as the democratic candidate for Congress from Berkshire District.

The whigs have nominated Hon. Nathan Brooks as their candidate for Congress from Middlesex District.

In Berkshire County, Hon. Increase Sumner and Thomas F. Plunkett, have been nominated by the democrats for State Senators.

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POLITICAL NOMINATIONS. Hon. Levi Lincoln has been re-nominated for Congress in the Worcester District, by the whigs.

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Notice.

SATURDAY, 25th, A. D. 1840.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have given notice to my son, JOHN CASSIDY, Jr. his time; that I shall not claim his wages, and that I will not pay any debts of his contracting.

JOHN (X) CASSIDY.

WITNESS, WILLIAM THAYER, mark

Quincy, Sept. 26.

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BINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

THE whigs of the several towns, composing the Ninth Congressional District, are requested to send twice the number of Delegates they were entitled to send Representatives to the last General Court, to a Convention, to be held in Medway Village, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress; also, to choose a District Committee, and transact any other business that may be deemed necessary.

D. A. SIMMONS, for the Dist. Com.

The Democrats of Quincy are hereby notified, that a pleasant and commodious Room, over Mr Gill's Store, has recently been fitted up in good taste and furnished with papers for their accommodation.

This is the Head Quarters and News Room for every Democrat, without distinction. We are org.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

3w

Particular Notice.

PERSONS who have borrowed, or taken without leave, Books, Pamphlets, Documents, etc, from the Office of the Quincy Patriot, will greatly oblige by immediately returning them.

Quincy, Oct. 3.

3w

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Noble Howard of North Bridgewater, to Miss Catherine R. Lothrop of the former place.

In Oxford, N. H. Rev. O. H. Tillotson, pastor of the Universalist Society in Bath, N. H., to Miss Rosamond D. Corliss.

This gentleman sometime last winter gave a lecture before the Quincy Lyceum on woman. We then wished him a happy union with the subject of his lecture, and predicted that he might hereafter speak more experimentally of "the last, best gift to man." We must now realize the former, and hope he will give an improved version as it respects the latter.

Dancing.

M R. S. KNEELAND begs leave to give notice to the young ladies and gentlemen of Quincy, that by the request of several gentlemen he has postponed the commencement of his Dancing School, to TUESDAY EVENING, October 13th, at seven o'clock.

Also—that other arrangements have been made, for particulars apply to Mr. K. at the Hancock House, (Mr. French's) this evening.

Quincy, Oct. 10.

Flannels.

5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 fine White Flannel; twilled and plain Red Flannel; Figured Red and Orange Salisbury Flannel for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Oct. 10.

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Blankets.

R OSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13-4, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Oct. 10.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do.; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Vestings; Green Buckings; American, French and English Prints; Sheetings and Shirtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

Woolen Yarn,

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Oct. 10.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of FRANCIS TIRRELL, 2d, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of said Francis Tirrell, 2d, will be held at the dwelling-house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of October instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to meet to pay their debts, and to determine to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Francis Tirrell, 2d, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may then come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Francis Tirrell, 2d, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

DAVID HUNT.

Weymouth, Oct. 10.

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POEMS BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPOINT. This able and learned divine has given to the public, some of the precious gems of his highly gifted and poetical mind, in a volume entitled the "Airs of Palestine, and other Poems," recently published in Boston. Through the liberality of the author we expect a rich treat in the perusal of this volume.

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NOTICES.

An address will be delivered before the Democratic Association of Quincy, THIS EVENING, October 10th, at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock, by Asaph Churchill, Jr., Esq., of Dorchester. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Directors.

The Annual Convention of the friends of education in Norfolk County will be held at the First Congregational Church, in Quincy, on the 14th day of October instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

An Address will be delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann, and several interesting questions will be discussed in relation to the best modes of governing and examining Schools. All interested as well ladies as gentlemen are requested to be present, especially School Committees and teachers.

The friends of this cause from other parts of the State are invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

The Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools will hold their annual meeting at the same time and place, and a full attendance is desired.

PUNCTUATION is requested, as the Committee assure the members and others, that there will be no lack of important business.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinoes of the best quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinoes, for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO. Quincy, Oct. 10.

Horse Blankets !!

A N Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of assorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by MANLEY & BRAMHALL. No. 24 Dock Square, Boston. Boston, Oct. 10.

Notice.

SATURDAY, 25th, A. D. 1840.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5.

JOHN HAYWARD.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid trusting my son, GEORGE W. DYER, a minor, on my account, as I shall hereafter pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM DYER.

Quincy, Sept. 26.

Limited Copartnership.

THIS certifies that the limited copartnership entered into pursuant to the provisions of the thirty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, between Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb, both of Quincy, and Lewis Newcomb of Braintree, all in said Commonwealth; said Lewis Newcomb is special partner, and said Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., and George Newcomb are the general partners. The business is conducted under the names,

HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Said copartnership expires on the eleventh day of October next, therefore all persons indebted to them by Notes or Accounts are requested to call and make payment on or before that day as a change in the firm is contemplated.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, Jr.

GEORGE NEWCOMB,

LEWIS NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Wood and Shingles.

EVERY recently received a freight of good Eastern Wood, which is for sale at a low price for cash.

Also—Hemlock Wood and a small lot of Sawed Pine Shingles.

BINCKLEY & NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Notice.

THE 30th day of October inst., has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio for the choice of Presidential electors in that State.

The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, has appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of Thanksgiving in this Commonwealth.

Thomas Bradley has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the State Senate, from Dukes and Nantucket counties.

Samuel Wood, C. C. P. Hastings, James Allen, Amory Holman and Emery Washburn, have been nominated for State Senators, by the whigs of Worcester County.

The democrats have nominated as candidates for the State Senate, from Essex County, Joseph Kittredge, Nathan Webster, John Gott, B. F. Newhall, and Horatio Robinson.

Henry W. Bishop, Esq. has been selected as the democratic candidate for Congress from Berkshire District.

In Berkshire County, Hon. Increase Sumner and Thomas F. Plunkett, have been nominated by the democrats for State Senators.

The whig Senatorial ticket for Middlesex County is composed of Benjamin Thompson, A. F. Lawrence, Phineas Howe, Chester Adams, Edmund Parker and Seth Ames.

The democrats of Worcester County have nominated as candidates for the State Senate, John Spurr, Benjamin Estabrook, Aaron S. Gibbs, Adam Harrington and Ariel Bragg.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. Phoebe Ann Fleet, of the city of New York, was lately tried for the murder of her husband, by giving him a poisoned cake. The circumstances were such as to justify her apprehension and trial, although links in the chain of evidence were wanting, which induced the jury to acquit her. The deceased gave of the cake to several of his associates, all of whom were made sick by it; but he ate of it more freely than the others, and died. It was not distinctly shown that the cake was given to him by the accused.

QUINCY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the Quincy Temperance Society, held on Monday evening last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year.

President—Charles A. Cummings.
Vice Presidents—Josiah Savil, George Veazie, Thomas Hardwick, Joseph G. Brackett, Henry Barker.
Secretary—George Baxter.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

RICH AND POOR.

"When God built up the dome of blue,
And portioned earth's prolific floor,
The measures of his wisdom drew
A line between the rich and poor;
And till that vault of glory fall,
Or beauteous earth be scarred with flame,
Or saving love be all in all,
That rule of life will rest the same.

We know not why, we know not how,
Mankind are framed for weal or woe—
But to the Eternal Law we bow;
If such things are they must be so.
Yet, let no cloudy dreams destroy
One truth outshining bright and clear,
That wealth is only hope and joy,
And poverty but pain and fear.

Behold our children as they play!
Blest creatures, fresh from Nature's hand;
The peasant boy as great and gay;

As the young heir to gold and land;
Their various toys of equal worth,
Their little needs of equal care,
And balls of marble, bats of earth,
All homes alike endeared and fair.

They know no better! would that we
Could keep our knowledge safe from worse.
So power should find and leave us free,
So pride be but the owner's curse;
So, without marking which was which,
Our hearts would tell, by instincture,
What paupers are the ambitious rich!

How wealthy the contented poor!

Grant us, O God! but health and heart,
And strength to keep desire at bay,
And ours must be the better part,
Whatever else besets our way.

Each day may bring sufficient ill;
But we can meet and fight it through,
It hope sustains the hard of will,
And Conscience is our captain too."

HOME IN THE SKIES.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their endless way,
We think we see from earth's low clod,
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

'Tis vain to dream those tracts of space,
With all their worlds approach his face:
One glory fills each wheeling ball—
One love has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres;
And rain-drop weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,
All fed by streams of living power
That spring from one Almighty will,
Whate'er his thoughts conceived, fulfil.

And is this all that man can claim?
Is this our longing's final aim?

To be like all things round—no more

Than pebbles cast on time's gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast, aspire
To know his being's awful size?

And, born and lost on nature's breast,

No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, thou God benign!

Whose rays on us unclouded shine:

They breath sustains you fiery dome;

But man is most thy favored home.

We view those halls of painted air,

And own thy presence makes them fair;

But dearer still to Thee, O Lord,

Is he whose thoughts to thine accord.

ANECDOTES.

IRISH PUN. "Does this path lead to the railroad?" said a traveller, as he overtook an Irishman in the midst of a meadow. "It does that same; I'm going there myself, an' you'll come along." The two travellers went forward until they arrived at an ordinary highway, when the traveller told Pat that he had misled him. "Faith!" cried the pilot in a great passion, "is it me that has told you an untruth? an' that is not a rail road, where will you find one at all?"

BRAVERY EXEMPLIFIED. When Caesar was advised by his friends to be more cautious of the security of his person, and not to walk among the people without arms or any one to defend him, he always replied to the admonitions, "He that lives in fear of death every moment feels its tortures. I will die but once."

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NOTHING NEW. "They do say that there is nothing new under the sun, but if there ain't a pair of new stockings, said an old woman, just as she took the last stitch, 'then I'm mistaken, that's all.'

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings, and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superlative to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton, June 13. Medford, April 18.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

Mr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Intemperance, Anxiety, Laziness and Melancholy.

Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Ulcers, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a sample of J. M. MOFFAT's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Valuable Medicine.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to do good.

This may appear strange to some; but when we reflect, that they cure disease upon *Nature's own plan*, viz: Purifying the blood of all corrupt humors, it will not appear wonderful that they are perfectly innocent, and at the same time all powerful in the cure of disease.

More than five thousand persons in New England, have been cured of Intermittent, Remittent, Nervous, Intestinal and Putrid Fevers, Measles, Epilepsy, and small Pox. Indolence of the bowels, often the cause of the Lungs of the Liver, of the Intestines, the Kidneys, and the Bladder; Rheumatism, both Acute and Chronic, Spitting and Vomiting of blood, Diarrhea and Dysentery; Syncope, Apoplexy and Paralysis; Dyspepsia and Hypochondriasis; Tetanus; Epilepsy, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Marasmus; Dropsey of the Head, the Chest, the Abdomen and the Limbs; Scrofula, Scurvy and Syphilis; Bronchitis and Cancer; Gravel and Strangury, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Flatulence, Pain in the stomach, in the Back and Side, and other complaints of the Bowels and Liver; Ulcers and sores of every description; Hydrocephalus, Weak Nerves and lassitude of spirits, as well as Lencorhiza, Menorrhiza, Suppression and other delicate female complaints, solely by the use of the Indian Purgative Pills. And direct reference can be given to persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health and usefulness, by the above valuable medicine, and in many instances after they had been pronounced by their Doctors incurable. Shall not these facts coming as they do from the people who have been benefited, and proved by the living testimony of thousands, have some effect in convincing the invalid, who perhaps may have had bad luck, with some painful disease, the like too, by the use of Indian Purgative Pills. They may also be freed from pain, and once more taste the sweets of Health. It surely will, and the trust the day is not far distant when Purgation, the only sure and certain method of curing disease, will be universally acknowledged, and Disease WHOLLY DRIVEN FROM OUR LAND.

BRIESLER & CARTER, Agents.

Quincy, July 13.

if

Woollen Goods.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors—blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drab-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERES and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-sins and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and chestnut.

Quincy, Nov. 4.

if

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE are indebted for their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed energy and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—is pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Ach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 25 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13.

if

Dry Goods!!

FAMILY, Appleton, Tipperary and other Brown Sheetings; Waltham, Nelson and other Brown Shirtings; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached Cottons;

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 42.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage, and respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices, as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. ff.

Truss Manufactory.

The subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

"All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having won the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has good as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Bent, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prostheses Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prostheses Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous ones have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Bands are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Far's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French's; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzley's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be supplied upon application by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES, for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when permitted to refer to them—it being his preference, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1825.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons are inclined to believe that he has not much from the want of a skillful workman an accommodation Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Bent. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23. ff.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON,

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16. ff.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

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JOHN ADAMS GREEN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

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MISCELLANY.

DRINKING HEALTHS.

The custom of drinking healths is one of very ancient date, but which, nevertheless, should be abandoned, and indeed must be so before drunkenness can entirely cease, and the temperance reformation triumph.

It is a custom fraught with the most fearful results to the youth of our country, for it is constantly educating multitudes of them to swell the ranks of the drunkard.

Moral courage is not frequently a prominent virtue of youth; on the contrary, a dread of singularity, and of doing differently from others, is too often observed.

The ingenuous youth, after admitting the importance of total abstinence, is often heard to exclaim, "How can I adopt the principle, and thereby appear to reproach my friends, and expose myself to ridicule for my singularity?"

All those who have broken through the fetters of this absurd custom, and who decline all invitations to partake of the intoxicating cup, have doubtless felt, and that deeply, the awkwardness of not returning the compliment of a glass of wine.

I consider myself rather a veteran in the ranks of total abstinence, still I shall never forget the trial I underwent, when, for the first time, I felt it my duty to refuse wine; it was at the table of a distinguished lady now living, whose husband had occupied the highest station in the gift of the American people.

When the soup was removed, she inquired whether I did

not intend to invite her to take a glass of wine.

I had just come to the decision that it was my duty to give up all drinks that could intoxicate, and I confess that I was embarrassed.

Yet I felt that, with my views of the nature of alcohol, would be sin.

I therefore very briefly stated the resolution I had adopted, and the strong conviction resting on my mind, that I could no longer advocate with any effect the temperance cause, if I partook of intoxicating drinks in any form; and that without intending the least disrespect, or wishing to interfere with the practices of others who viewed their responsibilities in a different light, I hoped she would excuse me.

The lady for a moment was surprised, and a shade of disapprobation passed over her countenance, but a moment after, in the most kind and conciliatory manner, she replied, "I most cheerfully excuse you—you set a proper and consistent example."

I consider the custom of drinking healths is exceedingly absurd, and would be considered so, universally, were it not that custom from our earliest infancy has made us blind to the truth; and it by common consent it could be entirely abolished, it would be a most difficult thing for the most ingenious to find even a plausible argument for its reintroduction.

Yours, respectfully,
E. C. DELAVAN.

"Nor," says one who had read the above, "was Mr. Hale altogether singular in his views. It is clear that even in that age, temperance principles, and the necessity of resisting a foolish custom like the one under consideration, were properly understood and appreciated by some others. On the blank leaf of an old English bible, which has been handed down from parent to child through successive generations, is written the following pledge. The book appears at the time to have been the property of Robert Bolton, Bachelor of Divinity, and preacher of God's word, at Broughton, in Northamptonshire.

"From this day forward to the end of my life, I will never pledge anye health, nor drink a whole carouse in a glass, cup, bowl, or other drinking instrument whatsoever, whatsoever it be, from whomsoever it come, except the necessity of nature doe require it. Not my owne most gracious kinge, nor anye the greatest monarch, or tyrant on earth, not my dearest friend, nor all the gouldie in the world, shall ever enforce me, or allure me. Not an angel from Heaven, (who I know will not attempt it,) shall persuade me. Not Satan with all his old subtleties, nor all the powers of hell itself, shall ever betray me. By this very sinne (for a sinne it is and not a little one) I doe plainly finde, that I have more offended and dishonored my great and glorious Maker, and most merciful Savior, than by all other sinnes, that I am subject unto: and for this very sinne it is, that my God hath often been strange unto me; and for that cause, and noe other respect, I have thus vowed, and I heartily beg my good Father in heaven of his great goodness and mercy in Jesus Christ, to assist me in the same, and to be favorable unto me for what is past. Amen.

R. BOLTON.

"Broughton, April 10th, 1637."

The fashion of drinking healths is exceedingly absurd, and would be considered so, universally, were it not that custom from our earliest infancy has made us blind to the truth; and it by common consent it could be entirely abolished, it would be a most difficult thing for the most ingenious to find even a plausible argument for its reintroduction.

Yours, respectfully,

E. C. DELAVAN.

[It seems to us, the custom of drinking healths is very much out of fashion already, and we certainly see no reason in the world why it should not be entirely done away. The French custom of helping one's self to wine as to any other article on table, is certainly preferable.—ED. N. Y. AMERICAN.]

LOAFERS AND VAGABONDS.

We have long had it in view to drop a line of caution to our readers, against loafers and all those classes of idle vagrants, who are too lazy to work for a living, and who are constantly plotting to sponge the means of keeping soul and body together, out of the frugal and industrious. The subject deserves a long chapter—we give it only a few lines, although a few lines will scarcely do it justice.

There are several classes of these vagabonds; to the first of which belong your real loafer, with crownless head, shoeless feet, and ragged jacket. He is a sturdy scoundrel, ready to beg, to steal, or even to rob, as occasion may require.

The only mode of dealing with gentry of this class, is to introduce them to the magistrate at once.

Another class consists of a set of decently clothed vagrants, some times foreign, sometimes domestic, who go about with their pockets crammed with certificates, and recommendations to the charity of "the humane and benevolent." They generally call when the master of the house is at dinner—in which they usually expect to be invited to participate. Beware of them: their credentials are often forged, and at all events scarcely ever deserved. The best course is to decline looking at them altogether, taking it for granted that a man who deserves any recommendation, will never condescend to the meanness of carrying it about from door to door. If you once take them in, they will be pretty sure to take you in.

The next class is the itinerant merchant, who is sure to call at your house when you are absent, and by a glittering and tempting display of worthless but showy wares, usually contrives to carry off all the money you have left in the family. They profess to sell very cheap, and sure enough their articles are so cheap in quality, they are dear at any price. If you have

any purchases to make, avoid these pests to the country, and go to the regular trader, where you

will at least have the satisfaction of knowing who you deal with, and if the article you buy does not prove what it ought to be, you will know where to go for redress.

The last of this band of harpies, which constantly prey upon society, and, if possible, the most odious of the whole, is your impudent, intrusive rogue, who carries about subscription papers for books, prints, maps, &c. If you are lucky enough to see him coming, lock the door—it is your only safety. If he once fairly establishes himself in your premises, he clings to you with the greediness of a shark and the pertinacity of a feech, and ten to one he worries you into subscribing for his worthless trash, in order to get rid of him. Few, however, have the opportunity of locking him out, for with the velvet tread of a cat, he creeps stealthily into your presence, and ere you have even heard the bell of the knocker, lo! there he is, unfolding before your astonished gaze, from a dirty flag handkerchief, his book of names, and his prospectus of lies. If you are busily engaged, so much the better for him: he knows your impatience, and is determined to profit by it, and not to leave you until, as the easiest mode of disposing of him, you have given him your name.

The only way we know of settling affairs shortly with these customers, is resolutely to say no, no, in the beginning, and to say nothing else. Permit no parley—listen to none of their deceits. If they are not satisfied with a refusal, then shew them out doors at once. For ourselves, we think it high time to have this nuisance abated. The community has been imposed upon by this practice of publishing by subscription many works which are scarcely worth publishing at all. Every man ought to make it a rule to discourage all publishers, who use such means to increase their business; not but that we have now and then seen a respectable and well-behaved individual engaged in this employment, but these are exceptions; in general, the agents in such business are impudent and importunate, and books either of little value, or sold at an extravagant price.

Newburyport Herald.

CINCINNATUS.

When Herodotus, taking advantage of the domestic troubles at Rome, possessed himself of the capital, the Consul Valerius Publicola repulsed him, but fell at the head of his troops. Another Consul was now to be elected, and after much deliberation, the choice fell on Cincinnatus; in consequence of which, the Senate sent deputies to invite him to come and take possession of the magistracy. He was then at work in his field, and being his own ploughman, he was dressed in a manner suitable to that profession. When he saw the deputies coming towards him, he stopped his oxen, very much surprised at seeing such a number of persons, and not knowing what they could want with him.

One of the company approached him, and requested him to put on a more suitable dress.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

no change; for the blessed influence of the gospel in reforming the social and moral condition of man; and for that watchful Providence which brings good out of evil, and turns sorrow into joy, compelling even the worst passions of men to minister to the Divine counsels, and making all things conspire together for good.

And while we render praise to Almighty God for all his benefits, we would supplicate the aid of His Spirit to give us a living sense that all the glory is due to him; that we are but the creatures of His power, enjoying manifold advantages from his unmerited grace; that we have but gathered what He has given; that if we are filled with good, it is because He has opened His hand.

And we would further beseech him, that this people may become to the nations an example of righteousness and peace, of freedom and order, of sobriety and just judgment, may make His will their law, and found their well-being and their good name on obedience to His word; that while He has made us to learn joy and gladness, He would hide His face from our sins, and blot out all our iniquities. And may God, who was the God of our fathers, establish His covenant with this people, and with their children to the latest generation.

MARCUS MORTON.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Your correspondent, a "Democratic Whig," is again calling upon some of the "democrats" of Quincy for an explanation of democracy, I perceive. I admire his perseverance, Mr. Editor, but he may as well "call spirits from the vasty deep," and they will come about as soon as he gets an answer to his questions.

The true definition of Van Buren democracy is, "Democracy as the President understands it." And if the President were to tell a southern man what it is, he would say, "it is the principle of universal liberty, which makes the planter the lord of the soil, and takes away all hopes of freedom from the slave." He would propose to develop this principle by treating all petitions on the subject of slavery with silent contempt, and adopting such measures as will reduce the wages of labor in the free states to the lowest possible price on which a man could subsist without meat, in order that the planter may obtain food and clothing for his slaves on the cheapest possible terms.

But, if the President were to give an explanation to a northern man, he would probably tell him that "Democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents;" and the measures he would propose for the development of the principle would be, "a judicious tariff," a sound and equal national currency; restriction of executive patronage; non-interference of office-holders in the freedom of elections, and one term for the office of President."

These two explanations may sound somewhat contradictory, but they are not so in reality as I will undertake to show.

"A judicious tariff" means such a tariff of duties as shall be sufficient to provide for the expenses of the government, to be levied on all articles equally, without any distinction between those we can make at home and those we must necessarily import, for, says the President, "the people look to the government for too much." True it is that our manufacturers may complain, and say that government, by its former measures, has induced them to embark an immense amount of capital in home manufactures, and that a repeal of the protective duties will not only ruin them, but will make the country dependent on foreign nations for articles of the first necessity. The President has foreseen and provided for this emergency, and he tells the manufacturers that their fears are wholly groundless, that they have nothing to do but to enter heartily into his currency plan, and the prices of wool, iron, and wages will come off fifty per cent, thus enabling him to purchase his raw materials and labor at European prices. The LABORER may think he is overlooked in this business, but it is not so. Our democratic President remembers all his subjects, and when the laboring man comes forward to complain of reduced wages, he is met with the utmost suavity, and told that he must not "look to the government for too much;" that "the government will take care of itself;"—and this promise, we all know, will be literally fulfilled so far as the administrators of it have the power; and is not that enough for a democratic government to do? But even to the laborer Mr. Van Buren will throw out a little consolation.

He will tell him, "well, my friend, and suppose your wages are reduced one-half, everything else, except the salaries of office-holders, and the articles we import from abroad, will decline in the same manner, and so you will be no worse off; or, if you are, just remember that meat is said to be unwholesome, and if you will only leave off eating meat, you may save enough to make up the difference on the salaries of office-holders to the articles that will not come down; and surely, my friends, that is no great sacrifice to the cause of democracy."

Thus will our worthy President dispose of the protective system, and prove as clear as sunlight, that it is very democratic to reduce the wages of labor in order to sustain our manufactures, in order to please the southern slave holder, and secure the southern votes for himself in his contest for re-election.

I have not time now, but will find it soon, to tell you how he will practise upon the other articles of his creed.

BRAINTREE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

A WORD TO "X."

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent "X." in his communication of last week, pictured in fine style the glowing prospects of our country. His remarks, I suppose, are intended as a eulogium upon the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

He tells us very decidedly, "That the fisheries in all their branches have more than doubled since 1823." It is true they have increased, but without any thanks due to the "Hero of New Orleans" or the "Gentleman from Kinderhook" for their prosperity; if there is any thanks due, will Mr. "X." please to inform us wherein. When Gen. Jackson's wild scheme of removing the deposits was blown up, in what class of our community did this experimental tornado perform the greatest execution? It was among the hardy fishermen. Still, they were told to cry out whig projects, and to whistle true aristocracy. But the fisheries have increased; and why is it? It is because they have had one support to rely upon; but this, their only encouragement, Mr. Benton, one of the pillars of the administration, says, must be wrested from them; or, to use his own words, "he will not rest until the bounty is taken off the fisheries." Now, you deprive them of the bounty, the only mainstay of hope, and you will find that instead of doubly increasing, they will be trebly diminishing.

If Mr. Benton can carry his project into execution, (which I very much doubt,) you may bid farewell to your nursery for seamen, and farewell to the bright prospects of the fisherman. But, if I mistake not, on the 4th of March next, their feeble ray of hope, which is about expiring in the socket, will be revived again with all its wonted brilliancy.

If I am wrong, Doctor "X" will please to inform us "why the fisheries have more than doubled since the year 1823," and oblige an OLD DEMOCRAT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the friends of education, in Norfolk County, was held at Quincy, pursuant to notice; Samuel Pettes, Esq., of Brookline, presided. A committee chosen to furnish resolutions reported the following, which were discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That the facts stated, and the views and suggestions presented in the two last abstracts of the Massachusetts School Returns, would, if widely circulated and well understood, be of the highest utility in increasing the public intelligence, and in promoting an interest in relation to schools, and therefore that the School Committees use their influence to diffuse the information contained in those abstracts, either by inviting the inhabitants to assemble at their School Houses, or other convenient places, for the purpose of reading and hearing selections from these documents, or in such other way as may consider most effectual to promote the object.

Resolved—That all teachers be requested to examine these documents, that they may know what duties the public are now expecting from them, and in what manner their duties ought to be discharged.

Resolved—As the opinion of this convention, that female teaching is preferable to male teaching for small children; that, both for the purposes of government and instruction, scholars of similar ages and attainments should be educated together; and therefore, that it be also recommended, wherever the population is sufficiently dense to establish union schools, by uniting two or more whole districts, and bring the large scholars into the union school, while the small ones are taught by females in the district schools.

Resolved—That all teachers ought to carry into school an approved Dictionary of the English language, that they may always have the means of ascertaining the correct pronunciation of their native tongue.

Resolved—That such a diversity of school books, as separate scholars into different classes, who otherwise might be conveniently clasped together, is a great evil, inasmuch as it wastes the time of the teachers, diminishes the amount of instruction which the pupils might otherwise receive, and increases the expense of school books; and therefore, that it be recommended to all school committees to comply with the requisitions of the law, in regard to prescribing the books to be used in the school.

Resolved—That the various mischiefs entailed upon our schools by habits of irregularity and tardiness in the attendance of the scholars, are such as demand an immediate remedy; and therefore, that parents, guardians, teachers, and all friends of education, should strive together to abolish a practice which infests many present evils upon our schools, and threatens so many prospective ones to the character of the scholars.

The address of the Secretary of the Board of Education was delivered in the afternoon, after which the Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools, held their annual meeting.

The following list of officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Dr. Alvan Lamson.
Vice Presidents—Rev. Lyman Matthews, Samuel Pettes, Esq., Elisha Marsh, Rev. David Sanford, Hon. Joseph Hawes.

Secretary—Charles A. Cummings.
Treasurer—William H. Spear.

Committee of Arrangement—Samuel Pettes, of Brookline, Rev. Mr. Cozzens, of Milton, Ira Cleveland, Esq., of Dedham.

Per order of the Association,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REPLY TO "FELO DE SE."

SIR—By looking again at those articles headed "Home Sketches," which you referred to in the last Saturday's Patriot, you will perceive that they were written over the signature of "D," and not "X," as you stated. After voluntarily and unprovokedly attacking me under the character of the latter initial, what right have you to know me under any other signature? May I not be permitted to entertain the belief that you foresaw a display of

your own literary qualifications, by exposing the many defects of so humble and imperfect a writer as "X." You shall be welcome to the laurels you may reap in the contest. Your insinuations are not worth a passing notice; a writer, that would resort to ambiguities as his main staff of warfare, is undeserving of a reply. The *opus probandi* lies with you, whether the productions of "D," and "X," are from the same pen. You of course will settle the question with the public as you may deem proper.

X.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1840.

EDUCATION CONVENTION. The "Annual Convention of the friends of Education in Norfolk county," to use the language of the official notice, was held in this town, on Wednesday last, October 14th, agreeably to previous announcement. If the numerical strength of the meeting may be properly regarded as any indication of the feeling entertained by the people of Norfolk county for the interest of the Common School system, then indeed is the public zeal for the success of that hallowed enterprise at a deplorable low ebb.

But we cannot listen for a moment to so fearful a suggestion. Justice forbids that we should measure the present or future prosperity of one of the most benevolent and invaluable moral institutions of the age, by a standard so limited, invidious, and unwelcome.

Yet we cannot conceal our mortification and regret, that after the steps taken—the seasonable and extensive notice of the Convention, and the impudent invitations addressed to other sections of the State, in order to secure a general and encouraging attendance, but about one hundred individuals could be convened upon the occasion, and not a small portion of those, the inhabitants of our own town.

Political gatherings and celebrations are announced, and thousands upon thousands of all ranks and conditions, casting aside business and forgetting all avocation, congregate spontaneously and gladly at the summons—travelling from sections the most remote, and regardless alike of time, trouble, and expense. And what is the science of equitable government, but the offspring of correct and impartial education? What the legitimate foundation of true Republicanism, but popular intelligence and practical virtue? What its consistent and adequate security, but expansive, progressive, invigorating knowledge? How criminally impolite then is the anxiety, how false the patriotism, which guards only the health, purity, and progress of the political *current*, while the *mountain head* is lamentably neglected, nay apparently forgotten? There is palpable need of a deep revolution of sentiment in this respect; and if men, high in property, acquirements, and influence, who are loud in their professions of philanthropy and patriotism, would but exhibit a closer consistency in actions and words, the inestimable cause of Common School Education would no longer, as it now seemingly is, be regarded as an object of trifling and secondary importance.

Samuel Pettes, Esq. of Brookline, officiated as Chairman of the Convention. Several resolutions and questions of interest, proposing suggestions and alterations relative to studies, modes of instruction, present condition and future arrangement of Schools, &c. were discussed by various gentlemen, in the fore part of the day. In the afternoon, an instructive and eloquent Address was delivered by Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He pictured in beautiful colors, the advantages and blessings conferred by education—its intimate connection with justice and true liberty—its influence upon the passions and appetites of men, the proper regulation of ambition, and the effect of early precepts and examples upon after life. He contrasted the nature of our government with foreign powers, the different principles adopted in the preservation of peace and the administration of justice—our dependence upon the innate powers and moral susceptibilities of man for national existence, freedom, and order, with the thrones, titled hereditament, and military institutions of the old world. He spoke of the high and exalted destiny of our country—the claims of posterity, and closed with a glowing and forcible exposition of the duties and responsibilities of parents and teachers.

Resolved—That all teachers be requested to examine these documents, that they may know what duties the public are now expecting from them, and in what manner their duties ought to be discharged.

Resolved—As the opinion of this convention, that female teaching is preferable to male teaching for small children; that, both for the purposes of government and instruction, scholars of similar ages and attainments should be educated together; and therefore, that it be also recommended, wherever the population is sufficiently dense to establish union schools, by uniting two or more whole districts, and bring the large scholars into the union school, while the small ones are taught by females in the district schools.

Resolved—That all teachers ought to carry into school an approved Dictionary of the English language, that they may always have the means of ascertaining the correct pronunciation of their native tongue.

Resolved—That such a diversity of school books, as separate scholars into different classes, who otherwise might be conveniently clasped together, is a great evil, inasmuch as it wastes the time of the teachers, diminishes the amount of instruction which the pupils might otherwise receive, and increases the expense of school books; and therefore, that it be recommended to all school committees to comply with the requisitions of the law, in regard to prescribing the books to be used in the school.

Resolved—That the various mischiefs entailed upon our schools by habits of irregularity and tardiness in the attendance of the scholars, are such as demand an immediate remedy; and therefore, that parents, guardians, teachers, and all friends of education, should strive together to abolish a practice which infests many present evils upon our schools, and threatens so many prospective ones to the character of the scholars.

The address of the Secretary of the Board of Education was delivered in the afternoon, after which the Norfolk County Association for the improvement of Common Schools, held their annual meeting.

We trust that the pioneers in the benign work of popular education, will not be influenced by minor or extraneous considerations; and hope to see a more thorough and general waking up to the importance and success of Common Schools.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The delegates elected to this meeting assembled in Dedham on the day appointed, and was organized by the election of Hon. Alexander H. Everett of Roxbury as President, who was assisted by Benjamin Richards, of Randolph; John Bates, of Bellingham; Isaac Withington, of Rochester; Saul B. Scott, of Franklin; and Benjamin V. French, of Braintree, as Vice Presidents. Henry M. Green of Franklin, and Benjamin Tirrell, Jr., of Weymouth, were chosen Secretaries.

A County Committee of one from each town was then chosen, of which Silas W. Wilder, Esq. of Dedham, editor of the Norfolk Democrat, was chosen Chairman.

Isaac H. Wright of Roxbury, was chosen a member of the State Committee from Norfolk County, in place of William H. Spar, Esq., who declined a re-election.

Hon. Benjamin P. Williams of Roxbury, Dr. Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, and Gen. Lucas Pond of Wrentham, were unanimously nominated as candidates for re-election for State Senators from this County.

A Committee, chosen for the purpose, reported a series of Resolutions which were adopted by the Convention.

After addresses from Robert Rantoul, Jr. and Isaac H. Wright, the meeting was dissolved.

The promises of our friends of the Democrat to send an account of the doings for last Saturday's paper were not fulfilled; consequently we shall be unable to find room for the official proceedings.

ABOLITION CONVENTION. We are unable this week to comply with the request to publish the doings of the friends of independent nominations in Norfolk County. The cause of humanity demands the unceasing efforts of every friend of universal liberty. The ballot box is certainly a powerful instrument in forwarding the good work of abolition.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES. An article upon railroads, in the New York Sun, compiled from Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, says, that thirteen years ago, there was not one in the country. The first was constructed in 1827, at Quincy, Massachusetts, and was only four miles in length. The next in 1828, at Mauch Chunk, in New York, which was five miles long. These nine miles of railroad were all that were made previous to 1831. The entire distance now in actual operation, or in process of rapid completion, is two thousand two hundred and seventy miles. Nearly the whole of this distance is already completed; besides which, there are other roads in course of construction to the extent of two thousand three hundred and forty miles, making in all four thousand six hundred and sixteen miles!

Gen. Harrison was to leave Ohio on the 2d inst., on a visit to Pennsylvania.

REPLY TO "FELO DE SE."

SIR—By looking again at those articles headed "Home Sketches," which you referred to in the last Saturday's Patriot, you will perceive that they were written over the signature of "D," and not "X," as you stated. After voluntarily and unprovokedly attacking me under the character of the latter initial, what right have you to know me under any other signature? May I not be permitted to entertain the belief that you foresaw a display of

TWELFTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This body met in convention, at West Scituate, on Monday last, and was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Hon. Bradford L. Wales, of Randolph.
Vice Presidents—Benjamin V. French, of Braintree; James Bates, of Abington; Horace Collamore, of Pembroke; Jabez P. Thompson, of Halifax.

Secretaries—J. C. Edwards, of Quincy, and Asaph Churchill, Jr. of Dorchester.

A committee on resolutions was then chosen to report a series previous to the adjournment of the convention. The crowded state of our columns prevents their insertion this week.

A District Committee of one from each town was next chosen, of which Horace Collamore, Esq. of Pembroke, is chairman.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, of Plymouth, was selected, by ballot, as the candidate to be supported by the democrats of the Twelfth District for member of Congress.

To the kindness of the publisher of the Plymouth Rock are we indebted for the official account, which favor will be remembered.

A District Committee of one from each town was next chosen, of which Horace Collamore, Esq. of Pembroke, is chairman.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH. The Ecclesiastical Council, for the trial of the Rev. John Pierpont of Boston for his manifold crimes, has resulted in a failure. There were but eight delegates present, twelve being necessary to form a quorum. A resolution that the meeting be dissolved was moved and carried. So the whole affair is quashed for the present.

PENNSYLVANIA. Some returns have been received from this State, but not sufficient to furnish an opinion as to the final result. The vote in Philadelphia city and county, and the adjoining districts, is favorable to the Administration, showing a democratic gain of several thousands. The accounts from the interior are as heard as are most flattering to the whigs.

MARYLAND. The election has resulted in favor of the whigs. Last year the Senate stood twelve whigs nine democrats, and the House thirty-three whigs to forty-six democrats. This year the Senate will consist of fifteen whigs and six democrats; and the House of sixty whigs to nineteen democrats.

DELAWARE. The opponents of the national administration succeeded in this State, at the recent election. Both branches of the legislature are in their power, which secures the election of two United States Senators.

QUINCY STONE BANK. The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this institution for the ensuing year, viz.:—Lemuel Brackett, Adam Curtis, George W. Beale, Harvey Field, Nathaniel White, Josiah Brigham, John Briesler, James Newcomb and Daniel Baxter of Quincy, C. S. Holbrook of East Randolph, Apollo Randall of Braintree.

The whigs of Franklin county have nominated for re-election to Congress from Franklin District.

A committee, previously selected for the purpose

POETRY.

LIFE'S LESSONS.

Let us go to the hall, where the red wine flows
And roses and myrtles are gaily wreathed;
Where many a cheek with its deep joy glows,
And the sad, sweet music of lutes is breathed.
Ere morning comes, the scene will be fled,
Faded will be the dreams of bliss;
The song will be hushed and the roses dead—
Is there naught to be learned by this?

Let us go to the shore, where the sea-shells lie,
And the sand with weeds and wrecks is strown;
Where o'er the rocks the cold waves fly,
And makes their hollows sultry moon:
These desolate things were cast away
From the false breast of the raging seas;
And there they are sadly left to decay—
Is there not a lesson in these?

Let us go to the wood, where the hawthorn blows
When its leaves in the spring-time are green,
When its mantle around it the woodbine throws,
And the pearl flowers peep between;
Oh, we shall find a moral in them,
Thus with the leaves deceptively twined:
Decking awhile the thorny stem,
Yet off with the first rude wind !

Let us go to the fields, when the storm is o'er,
And the rain-drops sparkle like stars at eve;
When the thunder-peal is heard no more,
And the ocean's bosom had ceased to heave;
Then shall we see the rainbow bright,
From the gloomy clouds and the sunshine wrought,
Shedding on all things its colored light—
Something, surely, by this is taught!

Let us go to the graves, where our loved ones are,
And let us choose the midnight time,
When the heavens are glorious with many a star,
And silence and grandeur raise thoughts sublime,
And as we look from the moulderling dust
Up to the cope of the beauteous sky,
So shall our spirits ascend, in their trust,
To the Holy Spirit that dwelleth on high.

I'LL MEET THEE IN HEAVEN.

Thou art gone before me, father,
To thy happy home of rest;
An angel a'red from earth, to fill
A place amid the blessed.
Oh, look upon me still, from thine
Abode of love afar;
And be unto thy lonely child,
A guiding spirit star!

And when my soul is darkened,
Thy sky-born smile shall be,
Like starlight to the mariner
Upon a storm toss'd sea.
For it shall seem to whisper, "Come,
My child thou art forgiven;
Death parted us on earth, but oh,
I'll meet thee yet in Heaven!"

Oh, that the hour were present now,
Whose destinies release
My aching spirit from this land,
For one where all is peace,
Where the heart loves without a fear,
That it will be betrayed;
Where Hope becomes reality,
And joy's sun knows no shade.

There, father, when earth takes again
The being that it gave,
I'll drink with thee the blessed draught
Of life's eternal wave;
And while the griefs and cares of earth,
Back to her breast are given,
My soul will seek its Maker, God,
And meet thee yet in Heaven.

ANECDOTES.

A FORENSIC DIALOGUE. A juvenile witness being interrogated as to his capability of understanding the nature of an oath, the following dialogue occurred between the boy and an Irish judge: My little boy, do you go to church? No, I am a Roman. Well do you go to chapel? Yes, I play ball against the gables end. Do you know your creed? No. Do the commandments? No. Do you know your priest? I heard of Father Phelim. Did you ever speak to him? I axed him for a penny for holding his horse, and he bid me go hanged.

EASILY CAUGHT. Why don't you get married? mischievously asked a young lady of a rather elderly bachelor friend. I have, for the last ten years, been trying to find some one who would be silly enough to have me, was the reply. I guess you haven't been up our way, was the insinuating and heart-flattering rejoinder. The last seen of Benedict, he was going up our way with a swiftness of foot and determination of purpose that indicated in him a fixed resolution to conquer or die.

BOTHERING A STEAMBOAT. An old woman on the banks of the Mississippi hailed one of the biggest steamboats passing up the river, which rounded to, supposing she wanted to take passage. She stepped on board, sought out the Captain, and told him she wanted to sell him a dozen of eggs. She hadn't but eleven, but said one of the old hens was on her nest, and if he would only wait a few minutes, she could make out a full dozen!

A HARD CUSTOMER. A tradesman wrote to a customer as follows:—Sir, your bill for dry goods has been standing a long time, by settling it you will much oblige, Yours, etc., T. S.

To which he received the following laconic reply: Mr. S.—when the bill you speak of is tired of standing, let it set down. Yours, etc. G. L.

A HINT. A lady in Calcutta asked Colomel Iron-sides for a mango. As he passed it along the table it fell into a plate of kissimisis, a kind of grape common in the East Indies, upon which Dr. Hunter, a gentleman as eminent for his wit as for skill in his profession, neatly observed, "how naturally man goes to kiss miss."

A HUMAN SQUASH. Among the rare productions at a late Horticultural Exhibition, was a winter squash weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. "My eyes," exclaimed a lady, holding up both hands, "can that be a human squash?"

A HARD CASE. A poor fellow, having a large family, applied to the overseers of his parish for parochial relief; and in the course of his remarks, said, "the fact is, gentleman, my wife is always in labour, and I am always out of it."

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Back to her breast are given,
My soul will seek its Maker, God,
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DR. FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS.

THOSE afflicted with HERINA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings, and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. WOODWARD, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton, April 18.

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

This medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion, and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lossiness of Spirits, Jaundice, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of the remedy.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gastritis, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Sour Uterus, Invertebrate Sores, Scratches, Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eructive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THE LIFE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a FAIR SIMILE OF JOHN MOFFAT'S signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. QUINCY, June 20.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the most beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in virtue of their form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, and their rapid and heralded success.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

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For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. QUINCY, June 20.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.

THE Indian Purgative Pills possess two very remarkable properties. One is, they cannot possibly do injury or harm; and the other is, they are always sure to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

These Lozenges have been in use for two years;—the general approbation they have met with, from the first families, establishes their merits and makes further remarks unnecessary. They are packed in boxes which may be carried in the pocket and sold at fifty cents per box.

THESE Lozenges enjoy the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by Dr. J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. ff

WOOLLEN GOODS.

JOSEPH BRIGHAM & CO. have on hand and are constantly receiving a prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices;

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

English, French, and American BROADCLOTHS—colors, blue, black, brown, adelaide, dahlia, invisible, drake-neck and bottle green, Oxford mixt.

CASSIMERS and BUCKSKINS—colors—blue, black, drab, slate, lavender, Oxford and steel mixt, ribbed, checked and plain.

PETERSHAMS and LION-SKINS—colors—drab, brown and black.

VESTINGS—merino, satin, velvet, valencia, Mar-silles and silk.

SILK VELVETS—best black, blue, green and claret.

Quincy, Nov. 4. ff

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE.

THIS periodical is devoted exclusively to the interests and wants of the business community; and in this respect differs in its character, we believe, from any Magazine either in this country or in Europe. It is intended to be literally and truly a useful work.

Its contents embrace every subject connected with commerce and political economy; Essays from ablest pens on Banking, Mercantile Law, Navigation, Manufactures, Insurance, etc., form part of the contents of each number. The Merchant's Magazine is also a repository for authentic statistical information of Trade, Commerce, Banking, and the staple products of the country and the world, collected from official sources, embodied and classified in tables, valuable for present and future reference.

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

New York, Oct. 26. ff

JOHN BROWNELL,

TAILOR,

Over the Store of Elisha Packard & Co., I now ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. Having had several years experience in the business, in different places, he feels confident in saying that his work will be done in a faithful manner, both in regard to cutting and making, as any of the trade in town.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by diligent attention to business, to receive a share of public support.

Particular attention paid to the Fashions.

Quincy, March 28. ff

HARD CIDER.

FROM forty to fifty barrels of Cider, one to three years old, for sale by the subscriber, near the Milton, June 13. ff

REMOVAL.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE Foundry is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The proprietors of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, August 8. 3m. J. G. ROGERS.

PAINTING, GLAZING, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 43.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in any style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand, and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Truss Manufactory.

The subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSSES of every description at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington Street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary price. The number of insertions required to be based on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOSEPH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy Railway.
JUSTIN SPEAR. Stone Quarries
ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.
FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.
JACOB TIRRELL, JR. South Weymouth.
SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.
JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.
SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.
CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.
N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.
FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The subjoined Resolutions were adopted at the recent Whig Convention, for the selection of a candidate for Member of Congress from the Twelfth District.

Resolved, That we regard the ensuing election as involving principles of the most vital interest,—as a contest between the people and executive power,—as decisive of the question whether they or office holders shall rule,—whether a sound and uniform national currency shall be restored to us, or we shall continue to suffer under the wanton and unconstitutional experiment of the Government,—whether the abolition of our credit and banking systems is to be secured by erecting upon their ruins one borrowed from the despots of Europe, and, in fine, whether we are to be mocked by the name, while cheated of the blessings of true Democracy.

Resolved, That regarding with mingled indignation and regret, as we do, the mad designs of the log cabin and hard cider faction, including within its ranks a heterogeneous mass, whose only bond of union is “hated of all men better than themselves,” we cannot but rejoice that the Americans are a discerning people, who can see the long ears of federalism above the lion skin of democracy, with which the whig party have attempted to cover their deformities.

Resolved, That the existing derangements in the business of the country, may be directly traced to the measures of the Federal Government, in its experiments blindly commenced and recklessly prosecuted—in its war upon credit—and finally, in the refusal of Martin Van Buren to discharge his constitutional duties, and to “suggest to Congress some specific plan for the regulation of the exchanges of the country, and the relief of mercantile, agricultural and manufacturing embarrassments.”

Resolved, That the Sub-Treasury scheme is now what it was declared to be by Government in 1834, “revolutionary and disorganizing,” and “against the genius of our free institutions”—that it will fearfully augment Executive power, already too great for a Republic, and will by the establishment of a metallic currency, reduce our laboring population to the condition of the serfs of Europe—that it is a project so monstrous in its provisions, destructive in its tendency, as justly to arouse and alarm the nation.

Resolved, That we continue an unabated and hearty opposition to the long train of abuses which has marked the whole course of the Government—to its increase of Executive patronage—to its placing and retaining power in unfaithful or incompetent hands—to its retention in office of known defaulters—to its fearful proscriptive for opinion’s sake—to its attempt to array the poor against the rich—to its inordinate extravagance—to its impotent and incapable prosecution of the Florida war—to its plan of a standing army—to its disfranchisement of a sovereign State—to its disregard of great public interests, and to its continued efforts to aggrandize party at the expense of the country.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the tried patriotism, sterling integrity, and well-known ability of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the farmer of North Bend, whose name sheds a lustre upon some of the brightest pages of our country’s history, whose simplicity of character and purity of heart are an earnest of his future happy, prosperous and honest administration of the affairs of our country, we will give him our undivided support for the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That the whigs of the Twelfth Congressional District retain undiminished confidence in the wisdom and integrity of that long tried and faithful public servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

and recommend him to the support of the people of the District,—that his removal from the presidential chair by the party in power was effected under a pretence of Reform, which has notoriously proved to be hollow and delusive; and that in the present crisis, when the whole country is preparing to vindicate the purity and uprightness of his administration, by the ejection of the spoilers from office, it would ill become the citizens of his own District to withhold their aid in the consummation of the splendid triumph which awaits him and us.

WALDIE’S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of several similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

THE MECHANICS’ MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics

and recommended by Mr. Hales’s

Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, &c. similes, portraits, etc. etc.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

THE LADY’S BOOK, now edited by Mrs. Hale’s

Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel

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JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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The OLD AMERICAN COMIC ALMANAC, for 1841. Boston: printed and published by S. N. DICKINSON, 52 Washington street.

Those laugh now, who never laughed before—

And those who always laugh, now laugh the more.

We are again indebted to the kindness of the enterprising publisher for a copy of the above rare and humorous work. Such a medley of eccentricity, whim, joke, and fun, every species of merry-making sentiment, we venture to assert, was never before brought together by the aid of types and human ingenuity. It is a perfect mine of wit,—and will be found a thousand times more effectual in blunting the tooth of care, and killing-off a distempered imagination, than all the fine-spun sophistries of croaking philosophy, or the entire budget of "revivifying" nostrums embraced in the pharmacopeia of the most scientific quack in Christendom. The "Old American Comic," contains upwards of sixty engravings, with nearly every one of which is connected an original, quaint, and illustrative story. The designs are conceived by J. H. MANNING, and executed by F. E. WORCESTER,—both, gentlemen of skill and proficiency in their peculiar departments. Apart from its facetious and mirth-dispensing character, the "Old American Comic" will prove a correct and ready assistant, on all subjects usually included in the Almanac range. The astronomical department is calculated for the whole United States, and the calculations have been carefully made and inspected by a skilful mathematician.

The PEOPLE'S ALMANAC, for 1841, has also been issued by Mr. DICKINSON, and is in all respects admirably adapted to the wants and interests of the community. It is prepared in a style similar to the "Comic," and abounds in choice and appropriate engravings, furnished by the artists previously mentioned, with a large supply of interesting and instructive reading matter. It contains four sets of calculations, including the whole United States, and the Canadas.

The seed potato had fifteen eyes, was planted in eight hills, seven of which had two eyes each—the other one eye.

DEDICATION. The new meeting house, recently erected for the Unitarian Society at Dorchester and Milton village, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Francis Cunningham, will be dedicated on Wednesday next. Services to commence at the usual hour in the forenoon.

QUINCY LYCEUM. On account of the unfavorable state of the weather, the lecture before this institution was postponed from last to next Wednesday evening.

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR. By S. G. GOODRICH. Boston: W. D. TICKNOR, 1841.

Our thanks are due to the editor for a copy of the above well-known Annual for 1841. We regret to gather from the tenor of the preface, that the sunlight of popularity, which has so long illumined the pathway of the TOKENS, and imparted a tone and character of satisfaction and honor to its conductor, has gradually lost a portion of its fervent and invigorating influence. We have marked its fortunes with solicitude and pride, and experienced much pleasure on account of the elevated stand it has maintained for so many years, and the flattering encomiums it has invariably elicited from journalists, and gentlemen of pure, discriminating taste. Perhaps there never was a time, when the competition between Annuals and the different species of literary publications, was more pressing and extensive than at the present moment; and if there is apparently existing a want of success among standard literary works, we cannot think it arises from any indifference of public feeling towards proper literature, but rather from its desire to witness a suitable and proportionate improvement in the enterprise and ability of literary composers.

Of the various papers and contributions contained in the present number of the Token and Souvenir, we cannot speak particularly,—having as yet bestowed upon them but a partial examination. The appearance of the work, is all that could be desired,—being beautifully printed, splendidly bound in morocco, richly embossed and gilted, and embellished with numerous engravings, among them one of excellent finish and beauty.—"The Flatterer," by Inman.

We sincerely desire, that such encouragement may be continued to the Token and Souvenir, as will enable it to go on its way rejoicing—and hope to behold in its future corps of contributors, certain American writers, of popular, acknowledged, and indisputable merits.

The only healthy corset, says the bachelor editor of a Georgia paper, for a lady's waist, is a husband's arm.

QUINCY LIGHT INFANTRY. This spirited and well-disciplined corps, not fully resigned to the "order of exercises" on Boston Common, at the recent Infantry muster, resolved upon enjoying a supplement to the affair, before "stacking arms" for the season, and accordingly turned out for parade and drill on Saturday, the 17th inst., under the command of Lieut. Glover. The ranks were tolerably full, and the appearance and deportment of the soldiers, neat and highly commendable. After parading about town for a sufficient period, and regaling the good people with delightful music, "discoursed" by a detachment of the Randolph band, the company proceeded to the Point, where they partook of a comfortable collation, and filled up an hour or two with hilarity and pleasure the most satisfactory.

We rejoice that the cause of Temperance in Massachusetts, once more rests upon legitimate ground,—the broad vantage ground of free discussion and moral suasion. Intemperance has not one solitary good to urge in its defense: Temperance has rich and countless blessings,—health of body, health of mind, length of days, bright prosperity, every high and noble consideration, dear and valuable to the temporal and immortal interests of mankind. To the judicious and persevering efforts of intelligent and well-disciplined philanthropy, aided by that most potent of all moral engines—the Press,—must it look for its complete and ultimate triumph over custom, sophistry, and every species of false opposition, which obstinacy, selfishness, and the follies and foibles of dissolute fashion may cast in its way.

We have said more in connection with the little work mentioned in commencement, than we at first intended. But the importance of the object it is designed to assist in advancing, and our earnest desire for the full prevalence of just principles and healthful morality, have led us to speak more at length than we should otherwise have done. The Temperance Almanac is published under the direction of the Executive Committee of the "Massachusetts Temperance Union," with other small works, similarly valuable in character.

ONE dollar is the fee of membership to the "Union," which also entitles the member to the gratuitous receipt of the different publications. Funds are respectfully solicited, by way of membership, or immediate donation; and we hope all who are able, will not fail to cast into the treasury, that the enterprise of the Committee may be suitably anticipated among the Independent Military Associations of Massachusetts.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS. The whigs of the Ninth District have re-nominated Hon. William S. Hastings as their candidate for Congress.

Thomas Nims of Greenfield, and Samuel C. Allen, Jr., of Northfield, have been nominated as the democratic candidates for the State Senate in Franklin County.

The democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District have nominated Rodolphus Dickinson of Deerfield, as a candidate for Congress.

The Plymouth County Democratic Convention nominated for the State Senate, Peter H. Pierce of Middleboro', and Edward P. Little of Marshfield.

The whigs of Suffolk have nominated for Senators Albert Fearing, William J. Hubbard, Theophilus Parsons, Jeffrey Richardson and John B. Welles.

Hon. Asa Lincoln of Brimfield, and Hon. Matthew Ives of Westfield, have been nominated for re-election to the State Senate by the democrats of Hampden County.

Samuel E. Sewall of Roxbury, is recommended to the voters of District No. 9, as a suitable person to represent them in the Congress of the United States, by the friends of independent anti-slavery nominations.

It is expected the following gentlemen will lecture before the Lyceum during the present session, viz.—Hon. John Q. Adams, Charles F. Adams, Hon. S. G. Goodrich, Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. William M. Rogers, Rev. Charles W. Upham of Salem, Freeman Hunt, Esq. of New York, Rev. Wm. M. Cornell, Rev. John T. Burrell, Rev. Calvin Wolcott, Rev. John Gregory, Jonathan F. Moore, Esq., George Newcomb, CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

A quarterly meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th of October, at Walpole, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which the friends of the slave may expect to be interested, as able speakers are expected to be present.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

ABOLITION CANDIDATE. The political Abolitionists of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor, George Washington Johnson of Easton, and for Lieutenant Governor Hon. Abel Bliss of Wilbraham.

A vote has been taken in Alexandria, on the question of retrocession to Virginia, and carried by a vote of 545 for retrocession, to 147 against it.

The Treasurer of the Bunker Hill Monument Association has received from Amos Lawrence, Esq., the noble donation of ten thousand dollars some time since offered by him for the completion of the monument.

NOTICES.

The democracy of Quincy are hereby notified that a Caucus will be held at the West District School-house, THIS EVENING, at half past six o'clock.

The democrats of Quincy are most respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Whig Republican Association of Quincy are requested to meet at their Reading Room, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at seven o'clock on business of importance.

Per order of the Directors.

The Hon. Daniel Webster will address the citizens of Braintree, Weymouth and vicinity, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 3d Nov., at two o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Perkins' Meeting-house, upon the momentous political questions of the day. Gentlemen and ladies of both political parties, far and near, are earnestly invited to attend, as ample accommodations will be provided for all those who may wish to be present.

Per order of Joint Committee.

JOHN A. HOBART, Sec.

TWO rods of Land, with a dwelling-house, and other buildings thereon, situated in Cohasset aforesaid, bounded northerly on land of Lot Wheelwright, south-easterly on the County Road, and south-westerly on the Episcopcal Church; eleven good House Lots; five acres of good Mowing Land; one Stone Wagon; half of the whole of a good Farm; one-quarter of the sch. Litchfield; one-third brig John Hancock, etc.

For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Dep. Sheriff.

Oct. 24. 3w

Buildings for Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Oct. 23d, 1840.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold on MONDAY the 30th day of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or in front of the houses hereinbefore mentioned and described, all the rights in equity which Melzer G. Groce, of Cohasset, had on the 23d day of July, 1839, of redeeming the following

Quincy, Oct. 24. if

Sheriff's Sale.

NORFOLK ss. Oct. 23d, 1840.

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Quincy, Oct. 24. if

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second meeting of the creditors of Francis Tirrell, 2d, of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor, will be held on Saturday next, the 2d instant, at the house of Shermer Leland, in Roxbury, in said County, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of granting to said debtor his discharge, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts will be allowed to prove the same.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Oct. 24. 2w

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Assignee of the goods and estate of

FRANCIS TIRRELL, 2d,

of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, an insolvent debtor. And all persons indebted to him, or having any goods or effects of the said Francis Tirrell, 2d, are required to pay and deliver the same to the said Assignee, and to no other person.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Assignee.

Weymouth, Oct. 24. 2w

Dancing School.

Evening School, once a week, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Dancing.

MR. L. STIMSON would most respectfully inform his patrons and others, of Quincy, that he will commence a School at the Hall of Mr. French's, on Thursday, the 22d of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Terms of Tuition. For new scholars, \$12 a couple, for 24 lessons; a gentleman without a partner, \$7; and \$10 a couple for his former scholars.

His pupils will be taught the above accomplishment in the most modern style, with a great variety of new and pleasing figures. Mr. Stimson will pay especial attention to the manners and deportment of the pupils, endeavoring to fit them for correct carriage and address, and dancing-masters. (This point is truly considered an essential part of Dancing-tuition.) The opinion of the immortal Locke is inestimable, as it clearly shows the importance that great man attached to dancing as a gentlemanly accomplishment, and a primary introduction to company.—Dancing, being that which gives graceful motion to all our limbs, and becoming confidence to young people, I think, cannot be learned too early. Nothing appears to me, to give young people so much confidence and vigor, and to raise them to the conversation of those above their years, as dancing.

Quincy, Sept. 26th.

Dry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Black and Green Broadcloths;

Brown, Black and Mixed cloths;

Pilot Cloths; Casimères; Sattinets; Vestings;

Flannels, plain and twilled; Vestings;

Green Bockings;

American, French and English Prints;

Sheetings and Shirtings;

Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the

MANLEY & BRAMHALL. ff

Weymouth, Oct. 17. 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No.

12 Washington street, where he will be happy still, to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. if JOHN HAYWARD.

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at

as low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves.

Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENSLIN S. FELLOWS.

Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

Dry Goods.

E. PACKARD & Co. will sell such articles as Ticking, Burlaps, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Hose, Slippers, Bridlecloths, Casimères, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Muslins, Linens, Lace (black and white), Lawns, Ribbons, Vells, Gloves, Diapers, Flannels, Cambrics, Mus de Laines; Lace; Cambrie and Thread Edgings and Insertions, etc. at prices which will correspond with the most dismal idea of "hard times."

People who may be in want of Unbleached Sheetings, 44 wide, at eight cents per yard, can find the article here.

Quincy, Aug. 15.

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves,

which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 3. if

Merinoes.

SUPERFINE French Thibet Merinos of the best

quality and fashionable colors.

Also—Low priced French and English Merinos,

for sale cheap by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. if

Eastern Wood.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SINKING TO REST.

The toil and the cares of the day are now o'er,
And the erratic bird now flies home to her rest :
The burdensome heat of the noon is no more,
For the sun in its splendor is sinking to rest.

Now dies the rough wind, and the breeze as it flits
O'er the tree tops in haste, of its home seems in
quest ;

And dim is the cliff where the bald-eagle sits,
For nature, long wearied, is sinking to rest.

The vigilant bark of the house-dog is heard,
And the howl of the wolf now resound in the west ;
The wood-tenant, roused by the night-screaming bird,
Has shown a slight fear, but is sinking to rest.

With the curtains of night, which so closely surround us,
Bespangled with stars, the whole heavens are drear ;
But somnus with cords of such power has bound us,
That, leaving them all, we are sinking to rest.

The eyes of the household in sleep are now closing,
In the case of an all-seeing eye being blest ;
And nations, their confidence therein reposing,
Now yielding to slumber, are sinking to rest.
New York, Oct. 12, 1840.

THE MARRIAGE VOW.

Speak it not lightly!—tis a holy thing,
A bond enduring through long distant years,
When joy o'er thine abode is hovering,
Or when thine eye is wet with bitterest tears ;
Recorded by an angel's pen on high !
And must be questioned in eternity !

Speak it not lightly!—though the young and gay
Are straying round thee now, with tones of mirth ;
Let not the holy promise of today
Fade like the clouds that with the morn have birth,
But ever bright and sacred may it be,
Stored in the treasure cell of memory.

Life will not prove all sunshine ; there will come
Dark hours for all ; O will ye, when the night
Of sorrow gathers thickly round your home,
Love as ye did, in times when calm and bright
Seem'd the path ye trod, untouched by care,
And deemed the future like the present fair ?

Eyes that now beam with health, may yet grow dim,
And cheeks of rose forget their early glow ;
Langour and pain assail each active limb,
And lay, perchance, some worshipped beauty low ;
Then will ye gaze upon the altered brow,
And love as fondly, faithfully as now ?

Should fortune frown on your defenceless head,
Should storms o'ertake your bark on life's dark sea,
Fierce tempest rend the sail so gaily spread,
When hope thy syren strain sang joyously ;
Will ye look up, though clouds thy sky o'ercast,
And say " Together we will bide the blast ! "

Age, with its silvery locks come stealing on,
And brings the tottering step, the furrowed cheek,
The eye from whence each lustrous gleam hath gone,
And the pale lip, with accents low and weak ;
Will ye then think upon your life's gay prime,
And smiling bid Love triumph over Time ?

Speak it not lightly ! Oh ! beware, beware !
Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word ;
Lo ! men and angels lisp the faith ye swear,
And by the high and holy One 'tis heard ;
Often kneel humbly at his altar now,
And pray for strength to keep your marriage vow !

ANECDOTES.

TENDER ATOWAL IN THE WAY OF TRADE. A young and pretty girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man, who had long been enamored but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling dry goods. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened every thing; at last she said, "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster, "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered the lady, blushing as she laid an emphasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

HONESTY. A boy whose honesty is more to be recommended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance and the merchant desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she would not have spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she said she did not like to use it herself."

"TRAIN UP A CHILD." An unbreeched urchin, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while mashing a piece of gingerbread, "Sissey, take half off it to keep this afternoon, when I get cross." This is rather better than the story of the child who bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma'am ! Ma'am ! Hannah won't pacify me ! Little pitchers of human clay invariably have long ears.

NOT IN HASTE. A clergyman in the North of Scotland, homely in his address, chose for his text a passage in the Psalms, "I said, in my haste, all men are liars." "Ay," premised his reverence, by way of introduction, "ye said it in your haste, David, did ye?" gin ye had been here, ye might ha' said it at your leisure, my man."

DEFINITION OF CHERUB. A lady (married of course) was once troubled with a squalling brat whom she always addressed as 'my cherub.' Upon being asked why she gave that appellation, she replied, 'Because it is derived from cherubim, and the Bible says, the cherubim continually do cry.'—New York Sunday Mercury.

A FORCIBLE PREACHER. At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut, a preacher (?) delivered himself of the following—"I would that the gospel were a wedge, and I a booted, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among you."

SOFTENING THE EXPRESSION. "That's a thundering big lie!" said Tom. "No," replied Dick, "it's only a fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity!" Harry took off his hat, elevated his ey es, and held his tongue.

STRONG PROPENSITY. A lady seeing her lover running in great haste to meet her, observed to him that he must be in a very great hurry, to run so fast. "Madam," replied the lover, "I was following my inclination."

CONSUMPTION

D. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURSY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Sputting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The doctor's advice was, that the number of deaths among children were reduced by one-half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

"Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

John R. SMITH, M. D. President.

David P. Hale, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

October 17. by

Peristaltic Lozenges; AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to man; but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated, that nine-tenths of the most common maladies arise from the unhealthy condition of stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients, in general, is that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

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They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in removing dental pain in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system.

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To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable.

One individual writes—"I always consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

THIS medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. by

Manley & Bramhall, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY, CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25.

Worms, Worms, Worms.

TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the Stomach and Bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children, use DR. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Auge, and debility of the Stomach and Bowels and organs of digestion.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR.

Quincy, June 13. by

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

BOSTON, AUGUST 8. 3m J. G. ROGERS.

Removal.

THE BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY is removed to Minot's new building at the corner of Devonshire street and Spring Lane, entrance in Spring Lane.

The patrons of this Foundry are respectfully informed, that by this removal the Proprietors have secured the best of accommodations and facilities for the manufacture of Types and Stereotype Plates. The location is central and convenient for the trade, and every exertion will be made to retain the extensive patronage hitherto afforded the above Foundry. Orders addressed to the undersigned, Agent for the Company, will be faithfully attended to.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING :

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at a reasonable price as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25. by

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING :

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

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Quincy, Jan. 25. by

NUMBER 44.

JOHN ADAMS GR EDITOR AND PUBLISH CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance LARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed payment of the year.

No subscription will be stopped prevent of all arrears; and the person continue his subscription must give note at the printing office.

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Business letters and communication to the editor, postage paid, will receive

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AGENTS FOR THE PAT

The following gentlemen are authorized to procure subscriptions for the

JOSIAH BABCOCK, JR. Quincy

JUSTIN SPEAR. Dorchester

ORIN P. BACON. Weymouth

QUINCY PATRIOT.

defy the best lexicographer in the world to define the true meaning of "every body" in the above sentences. Sometimes it means a fashionable village circle, composed of six or eight families—who, incorporating themselves under that significant title, "every body," are chartered to exalt or depress—to clothe with honor or blacken with infamy, all who breathe the same atmosphere with themselves. These are dangerous powers to be entrusted in the hands of people whose judgments to say the least, cannot be taken as infallible. In every community there is one or more of these circles, each of which comprises "every body," qualified and duly authorized to decide on the important question how every other member of the community is to be estimated. Considering all these things, it is not to be wondered at if "every body" proves the greatest liar, the most tyrannical, insolent, narrow minded, and slanderous scoundrel in existence. We never hear a tale referred to the authority of "every body" without suspecting the truth of it immediately. But "every body" does not confine his mischievous propensities to words. All the fashionable vices and follies are supposed to receive their first sanction and currency from him. A modest young lady could not be persuaded to witness the startling postures and exhibitions of some noted dancer;—but her scruples are quieted by that overwhelming remark that "every body" goes to see the "divine" being. For such occasions there is another stale and execrable maxim, that "what every body does must be proper." This kind of logic has led hundreds to the gaming table, the bar-room, and the brothel. The conclusion is, that if this Mr. Every Body has lent the weight of his authority and the power of his influence to so many odious and wicked purposes, he is the last one who should be cited as an exemplar in any honest and genteel company—and in this light we have always considered him. Our indignation, therefore, never fails to be excited when we are required to believe some story or to do something, merely because "every body" says the one, or does the other.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE LAST CARD.

I have heard a great deal about a card reserved by the Van Buren party to be played at the last moment, that would create a re-action—demolish the whig party, and bury "old Tip" in the ruins. "What can it be?" says one; "what will they do?" says another. I have had but one answer to all who have asked my opinion—"they will come out with some gross and outrageous lie on the eve of the election."

Well, Mr. Editor, they have played their card, manufactured the lie, and are now reaping their reward, but not in the way they expected. The tories have always been notorious for carrying the city of New York by fraud. They never had an honest majority of legal votes in it. In 1838, the whigs were determined not to be cheated if they could help it, and as one well known measure of the tories was to import voters from Philadelphia, they sent a man, James B. Glenworth, to that city with directions to obtain a number of men who were well acquainted with the Philadelphia population, to go to New York, watch the polls, and challenge any Philadelphians who should attempt to vote. This was done, and by this and other similar measures, fraud was cramped and the whigs succeeded in electing their candidates.

Out of this transaction the tories have manufactured their last lie, by charging the leading whigs of New York, Gov. Seward included, with having employed Glenworth to go to Philadelphia and hire men to come to New York and vote. If any wrong was done it is a wrong of two years standing; and why has it been kept bottled up till this time? But the whole charge is false. Glenworth has come out under oath and not only denied all the story but exposed the *basest conspiracy* which ever came to light in this country since the days of Arnold. His testimony as to what he was sent for, and what he did in Philadelphia, is amply sustained by collateral evidence; and I have no doubt that his charges against B. F. Butler, late Attorney General of the United States; Jesse Hoyt, Collector of New York; and other leading tories, are perfectly true. He says they offered him two thousand dollars and a foreign Consulship, if he would implicate the leading whigs of New York. This is denied by the parties, but not, please observe, not as the charge is made, under oath.

This is the simple history of "the last card" so far, and out of this grew the Boston handbills which told us that Gov. Seward was under arrest, and that Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Wetmore and others had absconded. Messrs. Grinnell and Wetmore have commenced suits against the liars, and will, I have no doubt, compel them to disgorge a large portion of the plunder they have been gathering for years, in the shape of damages.

The State Central Committee of New York have set down the city as against us by a large majority, but the result of this "last card" will be to give us the city as well as the State.

NORMAN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

LOOK AT THE CAUSES.

MR. EDITOR—As the contest for the election of State and United States officers is fast approaching on the voters of this renowned Commonwealth, I think it would not be unwholesome for them to examine into the causes which have led to so much clamor, vituperation and manifest calumny, against the proceedings of the present administration of the general government. If we search closely into the bearings of the principles and measures supported and carried out (as far as possible) by the democracy of this Union, we shall find that they have, to a considerable extent, crippled and unarmed the aristocracy of their unjust power over the concerns of government, and

weakened their prospects of inflicting future abuses, to sat upon the plunder extorted from an unsuspecting and upright people; and which have elevated the laborer from the paths of obscurity and insignificance in the affairs of the government to that of conspicuously and importance; and which will ultimately overthrow that predatory cabal which has deprived us of our "natural" and "equal rights," plunged the public into debts with foreigners, and consequently dependency—as corporations, bankrupted themselves, defrauded the public, prostrated business, and now to complete this series of abuse, are attempting to attach the evils of them to the party in power, by the most infamous falsehoods, misrepresentations, and inhumane schemes recorded in the history of our own or any other civilized country to this time. After repeated distresses brought upon the country by the mean, cunning and disgraceful management of this hateful fraternity, they tell us we are in need of a National Bank, that will furnish a cure, that it will check the increase and evils of our State Banks, prevent future distresses, and furnish us with a safer and better currency. Fellow citizens, I ask you, would you, to lessen the evil powers of devils, enthrone old Belzebub himself? thereby creating a well organized and well disciplined force, commanded by the most experienced, intrepid and sagacious among them, to war against our liberties, our prosperity and our country.

EXAMINER.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RESULT.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of August 8th, your correspondent D. undertook to re-elect, on paper, his idol, Van Buren. Why don't he revise his statement? A great many elections have taken place since, about which he says not a word. Shall I go over the ground for him? I will take the majorities ascertained, and *guess* at the others.

Van Buren, 1840. Harrison, 1840.

Maine,	200
New Hampshire,	500
Massachusetts,	16,000
Rhode Island,	1,400
Connecticut,	4,500
Vermont,	11,000
New York,	12,000
Pennsylvania,	2,000
Delaware,	4,500
Maryland,	600
Virginia,	2,000
North Carolina,	2,300
South Carolina,	8,000
Georgia,	5,000
Alabama,	3,700
Mississippi,	500
Louisiana,	2,300
Oklahoma,	20,000
Tennessee,	7,000
Indiana,	9,000
Illinois,	1,600
Michigan,	2,000
Missouri,	4,500
Arkansas,	500
Kentucky,	15,000
	19,100
	120,500

Majority for "perfect honesty" opposed to "perfect craft" 101,400, or nearly double what Andrew Jackson ever received. But this is not all. Old Honesty will wipe out the majorities I have set against him in Pennsylvania, Alabama and Illinois—he will reduce the 4,500 of Missouri, and he will add to the majorities I claim for him in almost all the other States. Mark my word, Mr. Editor, Gen. Harrison will receive 150,000 majority in the popular vote. Tell friend D. to "put that in his pipe and smoke it" till after election.

A DEMOCRATIC WHIG.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

CENTRE DISTRICT AWAKE.

The Centre District of Quincy organized at their Head Quarters, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of taking efficient measures in the coming contest between Democracy and a monied Aristocracy. Ebenezer Bent, Esq., was chosen Moderator and William W. Veazie, Clerk.

Benjamin Curtis, John Gregory and George Marsh were appointed a committee on Resolutions. The following were adopted as the sense of the meeting, with a request that they be published in the Quincy Patriot.

Resolved, That in Martin Van Buren we behold the statesman, the patriot, and the uncompromising foe to British whiggery, in all its multiplied, and multifarious forms—the friend of the laboring classes—the co-laborer with the immortal Jackson—well worthy the warm and hearty support of all virtuous members of community.

Resolved, That Gen. William H. Harrison, his rival for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, familiarly known by the appropriate cognomen of "Old Tip," by placing himself under keepers and refusing to let his light shine on those great principles of public interest, and other kindred acts, merits not only our disapprobation but our contempt.

Resolved, That Marcus Morton, the worthy Governor of this Commonwealth—the unflinching, undaunted, and high-minded democrat—by his firmness and energy in the cause of human rights, deserves and shall receive our united efforts to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That as freemen of the central district of Quincy, we will rally at the polls on the ninth day of November ensuing, "armed and equipped as the law directs," in order to compare notes with our whig adversaries and to show them that "the hero of North Bend" and his disappointed office-seekers await their arrival at the head of Salt River.

Resolved, That we will do our duty on that day, and strike a blow for freedom that shall make old federal whiggery tremble to her very centre.

EBENEZER BENT, Moderator.

WILLIAM W. VEAZIE, Clerk.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT.

MR. EDITOR—With your permission I will again introduce one solitary remark into the columns of your most excellent paper, not mere-

ly to single out of your list of intelligent correspondents an opponent to compete with, but as a searcher for truth.

It appears to me that "X" by silently passing by my article of the 10th inst., on the subject of fisheries, has corroborated my statements and manifested to the public that my views are in accordance with his own.

I think, Mr. Editor, that "X" might with propriety repeat the words of the poet—

"I know the right, and I approve it too—
I know the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue."

I still retain the appellation of an OLD DEMOCRAT.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATS LOOK HERE.

Let every whig—let every citizen in the United States, carefully read the following statement of facts :

OFFICE HOLDERS.

The officers employed in all the departments at Washington City, are politically divided as follows :

Federal Whigs	196
Democrats	178
Federal Whig majority	18
The amount of salaries paid them is as follows:	
To 196 Federal Whigs	\$269,065
" 178 Democrats	239,149
Excess paid Federal Whigs	\$29,916

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Saunders' *Spelling Book*, the *Primary School Primer*, and the *First Book of the School Reader*, are published by Gould, Newman and Saxton, New York, and by Ives and Denett, Boston. They are upon the principles of Webster's orthography and pronunciation, and we think them well adapted to children and learners in our primary schools. We consider the *Spelling Book*, especially, as a valuable work, not inferior to any that has come before the American public, and we cheerfully recommend these little works to School Committees and Teachers.

The Young Learner, a book for children and youth, by a teacher, published by the above, is a choice selection of spelling and reading lessons.

The Parent's Friend, a manual of domestic instruction and discipline, by John Morrison, D. D. with a prefatory address to parents in America, by Samuel Hanson Case, D. D. This is truly a valuable work, and ought to be in the hands of all classes in the community as well as in those of every parent.

C.

VARIETY.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY. The Olive Branch, published at Monroe, (La.) contains the account of a bloody recontre which lately occurred on Bayou Mason. It appears that suspicious had long been entertained of a secret association of robbers on an island in the Mississippi. The whole country was rife with accounts of their depredations. After the late murder of a man on Bayou Mason, it became the determination of the people to use every means for their extermination. One of the clan was known to be at a house on the Bayou, and was extensively known as a negro thief. The deputy sheriff determined to arrest him, and for that purpose started in company with three others in pursuit. On arriving near the house they separated, the sheriff and one of the men going in front, and the other two to the back part. The robber in the mean time, had been informed that there was a warrant out for him, and when he spied the sheriff and his companion nearing the house, he snatched up a double barrelled gun and rushed to the door. The sheriff commanded him to surrender. He then asked the sheriff if he intended to shoot him. The sheriff replied that unless he surrendered he would. At this instant they both raised their guns and fired so nearly together that the difference could scarcely be distinguished. The sheriff with a double barrelled shot gun, and fell dead on the spot, one buckshot entering his throat, another his chin, and twelve just below the nose. The robber was shot with two rifle balls, both entering the left side, one just below the nipple, and the other about two inches to the right, a little above. He did not fall but grasped his gun with desperate firmness, and attempted to cock the other barrel. He was then fired on by the sheriff's companion who missing him, rushed forward and knocked him down with the butt of his gun. At this instant one of the men who had gone to the back part of the house came up, and placing the muzzle of his gun against the robber's head, fired, scattering his brains over the yard. The neighbors soon assembled, under a great deal of excitement; a hole was dug in the earth, and his body, boots, shoes, hat and all, were pitched in and covered up.

BLINKERS. The question whether horses ought to wear blinkers, or blinders as they are sometimes called, is undergoing much discussion in the newspapers at the present time, and it seems to be pretty generally admitted that a horse *can see better when his eyes are not blinded*, than he can when they are screened by thick pieces of leather. The Baltimoreans, however, according to the American of that city, still keep their horses hood-winked. The American goes for clear sightedness, and for giving the horse *corp d' oeil* of every thing that they meet on their way, and says, if there was any necessity for blinder, nature never would have failed to provide them with a much better article than man has invented.

On this ground the New York Express is down upon the American, and says, if this argument prove good, nature ought to have put clothes on mankind, and, perhaps, a saddle on the horse's back.

TRANSPLANTING. There is not a shrub, vine, plant, or tree to be found in our fields and forests that is not susceptible of a high degree of improvement, if taken up late in fall or early in the spring, properly trimmed, and transplanted into good rich soil near our dwellings.

Their change for the better soon becomes apparent. Take, for instance, young chestnut trees from the mountain, lop off as much of their tops as you leave of their roots; set them out as you would your apple trees; not deeper in the soil than they have stood. They have a rapid growth, and if well preserved, will spread and bear prolifically, producing a nut three times the size of those generally brought to market, and of better flavor. The hickory tree will do the same. All will bear grafting as well as the pear tree. Experiments in this line cost but little.

SPINTING. The Medical Journal gives an interesting account of an operation for the cure of spinting, or as it is more vulgarly termed, *cross-eyed*. The operation was performed in Boston by a medical gentleman who has obtained great eminence for his surgical and medical success. The muscle by which the eye is distorted is divided with little pain, and the eye in most cases returns to its natural position. This, we believe, is the first operation of the kind in New England, and the operator is certainly entitled to great credit.

A FLAW IN THE STATUTE. A statute against gambling in Massachusetts has a flaw in it which the fraternity have lately found out. It prohibits the use of gaming implements, and to make its operation certain, enumerated both public and private houses and buildings as coming within its scope. The enumeration omits the open air, and the grand jury have been unable to find bills for tables set up in the common not in any "building". They can take away the tools but not punish the person.

A WORLD'S WONDER. It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign, that with all the excitement which now prevades the country from one end to the other, on the Presidential question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion and even ferment. Frequent conventions of zealous partisans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousand, and listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nations of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such conventions in Paris or London, with all their noise of preparation, with all their pageantry, with all their freedom and eloquence of speech, and you think of the revolution. To the enemies of the republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precurse of its end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power, that a great people assembling, as is wont of ours, like waves or storm-clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most excited gatherings in peace and good temper.

A REMARKABLE PAIR. Two individuals were born in the town of Chatham, then including the present town of Middleboro, in Connecticut, within twelve days of each other, in June, 1754. They were married in April, 1772 and their first child was born in July, 1773. They are now living, aged over eighty-six, in the city of New York, in good health, and cheerful possession of their faculties, he never having been sick in his life, excepting what he supposes the effect of strains and hard work as a ship-carpenetr, and she complaining of rheumatism occasionally. They have lived together, man and wife, over sixty-eight years! and furnish a case of longevity to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. The Philadelphia Ledger records the death of a child in that city about seven years of age. She was playing with shavings, in a vacant lot, with some loco foci matches in her lap. These became accidentally ignited—the shavings took fire and communicated it to the child's clothes, and she was so burnt as not to survive her injuries. The mother stood at a window and saw it, but was so much frightened as to be unable to assist. Those approached to the spot ran for water instead of smothering the flames; leaving the poor child to run round in agony, and even to climb over a fence, before any assistance was given.

NORTHERN REPRESENTATION. The editor of the Exeter News-Letter expresses an apprehension, that under the next Congressional ratio, New Hampshire will be entitled only to four representatives. She now has five. Vermont, we should think, and probably several other States, will also suffer a diminution. Would it not

A REMARKABLE PAIR. Two individuals were born in the town of Chatham, then including the present town of Middletown, in Connecticut, within twelve days of each other, in June, 1754. They were married in April, 1772 and their first child was born in July, 1773. They are now living, aged over eighty-six, in the city of New York, in good health, and cheerful possession of their faculties, he never having been sick in his life, excepting what he supposes the effect of strains and hard work as a ship-carpenetr, and she complaining of rheumatism occasionally. They have lived together, man and wife, over sixty-eight years, and nearly as a Sabbath.

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DISAPPOINTMENT. The Boston Atlas states that Hon. Daniel Webster is quite ill, and is not expected to be able to visit previous to the elections, any of the places where he has been invited.

DECLINATION. We are authorised to say, that the Hon. Seth Sprague, Jr., who has recently returned from Europe, has addressed a letter to the Abolition State Central Committee declining the nomination of Representative to Congress for the Twelfth District.

AFRICANS OF THE AMISTAD. The Boston Libera-

tor states that Hon. John Quincy Adams has agreed

to assume the position of leading counsel for the Afri-

cans of the Amistad, at their trial final before the Su-

preme Court of the United States. The trial will be

had this winter, during the session of Congress. Mr.

Adams has not appeared in Court for more than thirty

years.

THE MONUMENT. A gentleman of New Orleans

has added ten thousand dollars to the sum already

contributed to the building of the Monument. Thus,

and ten thousand dollars contributed by Mr. Lawrence

of Boston, with the proceeds of the Fair, make the

sum amount to rising fifty thousand dollars. This is

amply sufficient to finish the work according to its

original intention.

To READERS.—“X.” has promptly and caustically

replied to Felo de se, but for reasons made known by

the accuser, we shall for the present reserve his fire.

“X.” has replied to an “Old Democrat,” but it

came too late for insertion this week.

POLITICAL QUESTIONING. Hon. John Davis has declined answering the questions proposed to him, in a letter written by Francis Jackson, Esq. of Boston, relative to the subject of slavery.

ELECTION FRAUDS. The developments made in New York City, relative to buying and transporting voters from place to place, has occasioned much excitement in the political world. From the affidavits taken on each side, it is evident that fraudulent steps have been taken by heated demagogues to carry their plans into execution and thus defeat the will of the people. From the conflicting testimonies of those who have thus far been examined, it is impossible to arrive at definite conclusions. We trust that revelations will be made another week, that at least we shall be enabled in our next paper to give a creditable synopsis of the whole affair.

“ANOTHER FAILURE.” Hon. Isaac Hill failed for the second time, last evening, to meet his democratic friends of this town.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

It is stated that the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Sessions, in Philadelphia, who was recently elected by a majority of little more than four hundred, has been presented by the Grand Jury, in connexion with the recent naturalization frauds.

Hon. Moses H. Grinnell of New York, who had declined a re-nomination for Congress by the whigs, has now consented to stand as a candidate, in order as he says, that his fellow citizens may have an opportunity to pass their verdict upon the late aspersions of his character.

Twelve States, giving one hundred and seven electoral tickets, will vote on Monday next.

The two great necessities of life, pork and potatoes, will be very plenty the coming winter—more so than for the last ten years.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick have recommended their brethren in that clergy, to adopt the Episcopal habit of wearing gowns in the pulpit.

General John P. Van Ness, of Washington, formerly Chairman of the Jackson Central Committee of the District of Columbia, has renounced Van Burenism under his own signature.

It is said the male grasshopper sings and not the female. What a happy set the grasshoppers must be—they have dumb wives.

Dr. John L. Spence, a member of the United States Senate from Maryland, died lately at his residence in that State.

The trial of Wm. P. Darnes, at St. Louis, for manslaughter, in killing Mr. A. J. Davis, has terminated, and he is sentenced one year to the penitentiary.

George W. Exing, one of the democratic candidates for electors in Indiana, has withdrawn his name from the ticket and come out for Old Tip.

The number of distinguished men of both political parties now traversing the country and making political speeches is astonishingly large. Stump speaking is coming greatly into favor.

The contribution of Fanny Etsler to the Bunker Hill Monument, has been received by the Directors of the Association.

“Chinotin” was the Indian name given to Gen. Harrison after the battles of Tippecanoe and Fort Meigs. Its signification is Big Wind, or Whirlwind.

NOTICES.

A political lecture will be delivered before the Whig Republican Association of Quincy, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (Nov. 5th) at the Town Hall, commencing at seven o'clock, by Charles F. Adams, Esq.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors.

The democratic citizens of Quincy will assemble at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 8th, precisely at six o'clock, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported as Representative to the General Court, and to adopt such preparatory measures in regard to the approaching election as the interests of democracy, the rights of the whole people, and the welfare of the nation require.

At this momentous crisis it is expected every lover of liberty and justice will be found at the ballot box.

To choose a Representative to represent this Town in the General Court to be held at Boston on the first Wednesday of January next.

The poll for the choice of the officers aforesaid will be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Persons who do not and make return of this warrant with the name of their Town Clerk, on or before the time appointed for said meetings.

Given under our hands and seals at Quincy, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

CHARLES A. BROWN.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER,

SELECTMEN OF QUINCY.

QUEEN, OCTOBER 23d, 1840.

NORFOLK ss. By virtue of the above warrant, I hereby notify the inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, who are qualified as therein expressed, to meet at the place, times, and for the purposes herein mentioned.

A true copy.—Attest,

LEWIS BASS, Constable.

2d.

QUEEN, OCTOBER 23d, 1840.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

For the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC SONG.

"Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled."

Ye Sons of Freedom, wake! arise!

Let your bright banner kiss the wind!

Base Whiggery by basest lies,

Conspire to enslave the free-born mind.

Hark! 'tis again revives,

And Lyon's Spartan soul looks down

Where fed'ral chains, black malice's gyves,

To 'tis foes brought scorn—to him renown.

And Duane's patriot shade is nigh—

All spirits of the mighty dead!

Whose hearts for Justice, Truth beat high,

When Jefferson to triumph led.

Again we meet on that old ground;

Again the fed'ral war-steady;

Long tethered, pent—like loosened bound,

Loud o'er expectant "spoils" he brays.

The power of wealth, of customs old,

In league far-reaching as the coast,

Conspire to rule with paltry gold,

The freeman's right, the freeman's boast.

Shall we to England's idol's bow?

Shall Mammon's temple be our fane!

Our fathers' blood cries to us now,

Degen'reate sons their lure disdain!

Shall falsehood baseness rule the hour?

Shall truth triumphant never be?

Shall slander's tongue ne'er lose its power?

Oh! then boast not that you are free!

Our fathers fought 'gainst England's steel,

We battle high 'gainst England's gold ;

And sternly hold the country's weal

'Gainst thousand Hydras—names untold.

'Gainst licens'd robbery we've stood,

And fed'ral vamps Nick let loose,

Whose specious plea is "public good"

The good that fox metes out to goose.

The privileged host in long array,

March to the air of, Might makes Right;

With ribbons blue and banners gay—

Avaunt! they cry—a vested right!

Shall corporate power our freedom own?

No! never shall our country be

The grave where monsters chant alone

The requiem song of Liberty.

The desperate foe, by hellish deeds,

Confirms his motto—"Rule or Ruin";

What hope left is this for success—

E'en now his hands in blood imbuing!

A GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Stand up thine worn veteran!

As proudly as of yore;

When o'er thy country's banner,

Portentous clouds did lower;

When the life-blood of her gallant sons

Stained many a flowery plain,

And 'twas the stars and stripes' were waving o'er

Old ocean's stormy main!

Stand up! though time has furrowed

Thy noble, manly brow—

The laurels won in by-gone days

Are growing greener now!

The memory of thy peerless life

Has filled thy cup of fame,

And millions now shout "victory!"

At the mention of thy name!

They can't forget you fought and bled,

To shield their cherished land,

When the war-whoop of the Indian rang

From ocean's wave-washed strand,

To where the two* great rivers roll

An everlasting flood,

Whose waters then were crimsoned with

The mother's and infant's blood!

They well remember Tippecanoe,

They can't forget the Thames,

And those who fought and conquered there,

They can't forget their names!

They venerate the dauntless chief,

Who bared his blade and form

And stood betwixt, in trying times,

The whirlwind and the storm!

Then stand erect! for freemen now

Have raised thy standard high,

And the shouts of victory are long

Will pierce the glorious sky!

These need not fear: for the patriot wears

An adamant shield,

And the trumpet-voice of freedom's sons

Have called thee to the field!

*Ohio and Mississippi.

ANECDOTES.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION." Three Indians became converts to the temperance cause, although previously given to "put the enemy into their mouth that stole away their brains." These three men formed the charitable resolution of trying their Indian sincerity. Placing a canteen of whiskey in their path, they hid themselves in the bushes to observe the motion of the men. The first one recognized his old acquaintance, and with an "ugh!" and making a high step he passed on. The second laughed, saying, "me know you!" and walked round. The last one, drew his tomahawk, and dashing it to pieces, said, "ugh! you conquer me—now I conquer you."

LEFT-HANDED. A young lady was recently introduced into a choir as a vocalist of first rate requirements. On the commencement of an anthem she was observed to place the book before her *upside down*. This so informed her that it would suit her much better if she were to turn it the other way; when slightly coloring, she exclaimed, "La, sir, I suppose you didn't know that I was left-handed, and always sing this way."

GENERAL DEPOT AND WHOLESALE OFFICE, 88 BARELY STREET, NEW YORK. SOLD IN BOSTON BY ANDREW GEYER, 104 HANOVER STREET, GENERAL AGENT FOR THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, AND BY E. HAYDEN, QUINCY, OCTOBER 17.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion, and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers.

This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from this agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Irretemperance, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scrofulous Erupcions and bad Convulsions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. —

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure.

During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced less than half than during the same period of the preceding year.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1. —

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. —

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes, its age is unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for his invention from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association, at their late Fair. It has been highly recommended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Luther Angier, the proprietor, Medford, Mass., to whom all orders can be addressed. They can also be obtained of Dr. Woodward, Quincy, who will give any advice necessary in the application; also of Darius Brewer, Milton.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint, a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God that spares your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barely Street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover Street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy.

October 17. —

Published every month by FREEMAN HUNT, 142 Fulton street, New York, at five dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 45.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

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Agents in
H. J. Jr.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING : GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE done in superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

at.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

"All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place."

Having had eighteen years' experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that receives a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pavot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. T. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hall's, Eeod's Spiral Truss, Rundell's do; Fair's do; Salmon's Ball and Sock; Steamer's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Homzeman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; double and single; also Trusses for children of all ages.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL ED SHOES for deformed and crooked FEET, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDRICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Booth. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

at.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

OTIS P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers, and the public.

OTIS P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

It is certain.

Prepared, Phila-

GILL, Jr.

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Third

ILL, Jr.

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the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales,

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prising cheapness of this new publication is shown in

the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now sur-

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THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous

engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics

THE above works will be afforded on the same

conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

at.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encourage-

ment extended to him for the last four years,

by a strict attention to his business and the su-

perior manner in which he pledges himself to execute

all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public,

that he still continues at the old stand on Washington

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

thing useful might be made to grow. I am obliged to the fungus for his compliment, however. I have no desire to be thought a better man in any respect than "honest John." As to the communication the fungus refers to, I have no recollection about it, but if I wrote it (and you can say whether I did or not) I am ready to maintain all that I then said.

BRAINTREE.

For the Quincy Patriot.

WASHINGTON AND HARRISON.

Many points of resemblance have been suggested between the characters of Gen. Washington and Gen. Harrison. Neither of these distinguished men was a soldier by profession. By profession and practice both were farmers. Each of them took up arms when his country was in danger and laid them down when the danger had passed. They were equally conversant with the rules and usages of savage and civilized warfare.

The first campaign of each was against the North Western Indians. Gen. Washington under Braddock, on the banks of the Monongahela—Gen. Harrison under Wayne, on the banks of the Miami. No two officers in the American service were ever entrusted with the same extent of discretionary power.

General Washington was almost absolute from the peculiar circumstances of the country during the revolutionary struggle. General Harrison was equally absolute from the unsettled character of the territory where his campaigns were fought, and his distance from the seat of government whence his orders were to come.

The power thus necessarily entrusted to them was not only never abused, but was exercised with singular moderation and just regard to right and law, as to conciliate the affections and win the confidence of all upon whom it operated.

There have been statesmen as profound and generals as successful as either, but Washington and Harrison are without peer or rival, in their forbearing and self-denying use of power without limitation.

You will in vain search the public or private life of either for a single deed of violence, or a single act inconsistent with the duty which they owed to their country and its laws. Gen. Washington drove Cornwallis to Yorktown, and when the ocean opposed his further retreat, captured him and his army there, and restored Virginia to the Confederacy. Gen. Harrison drove Proctor into Canada, and overtaking him on the Thames, captured his army there, and restored Michigan and Ohio to the Union. Each victory was decisive of the war, in the part of the country where it was gained. After the peace of 1763, Washington resigned his commission and retired to his farm. Harrison after the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, also resigned his commission, and retired to his farm. The invasion of Massachusetts by a British army in 1775, called Washington a second time into the military service of his country, which, after the war was successfully ended, he a second time abandoned for the peaceful fields of Mount Vernon. The invasion of Ohio in 1812, by Proctor and his Indian allies, a second time called Harrison into the military service of his country, which, after two years, having recovered the honor and the territory which Hull had surrendered, he a second time abandoned for the peaceful fields of North Bend.

When the country was almost destroyed by the feeble administration of a defective government, in 1789, Gen. Washington was called from his plough by the people to be President of the United States. And now, when wicked men have got into place, and a selfish and dissembling demagogue is abusing the power and patronage of the Presidency, that same people in 1841, will complete the parallel, by calling Gen. Harrison from his plough to be, in fact as well as in name, the PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ARISTOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE. There is a class of men who are shocked at the bare idea of "hard cider," and they at once join in the cry that the whigs are ready to get the "nation drunk" for the purpose of carrying Gen. Harrison into the Presidential chair. Many of these same individuals, who appear so sensitive for the morals of the people, would have conferred on society an everlasting benefit had they but shown some mark of repentence to their past lives in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks!

We hear B. F. Hallett, the man who according to the Morning Post, has "successfully betrayed every party and faction that has arisen since his entrance into political life," expressing great fear that the morals of the people will be corrupted by the use of "hard cider," and yet this same Mr. Hallett, received three (not thirty as Judas of old did) pieces of silver for his services to the grocers, last year, in electing Marcus Morton, Governor! As this individual fights for pay, and is unworthy of any further notice, we will leave him alone, and proceed at once to our subject.

John Quincy Adams was found fault with for furnishing the East Room of the White House, splendidly, (there was nothing in that room, by the way, but an old arm chair, with the bottom out!) and also found fault with for purchasing a Billiard Table! He paid for the table we are informed with his own money, and not with the money of the nation—but Mr. Van Buren can load the palace with foreign furniture, trinkets and gew gaws—Royal Imperial Wilton Carpets, Fanny Kemble finger glasses, to wash his delicate fingers in, artificial flowers, silver paper, etc. all at the expense of the nation, and it is justified by these patron saints of economy, retrenchment and reform! on the ground that the dignity of his office required it.

There is one thing in particular we will present, and whenever any scion of Toryism shall express a holy horror to "hard cider," we beg the reader to offset it by asking him if he ever heard of one Mr. Van Buren's purchasing at

the expense of the nation, elegant decanters! wine glasses! finger cups! and wine coolers! The original bills and vouchers of the following are now on file in the treasury department at Washington:

- For 15 barrel shaped, flute decanters, with cone stoppers. \$24!
- For 6 dozen claret wine glasses, cut pillar stem, 42!!
- For 6 dozen green finger cups, 22!!!
- For 6 dozen cut wine coolers, 54!!!!
- For 2 dozen champagne glasses, 18!!!!
- For one Liquor Stand, 25!!!!

Making in all the pretty little sum of 185 dollars for the bare liquor glasses and liquor stand, and if he be so expensive in the selection of these, how much more will he expend for the contents of them?

Pure cold water and the farmers' "hard cider" is superseded, by the more aristocratic and royal beverage such as Hock, Sauterne, Champagne, Claret, Port, Burgundy, Sherry, Madeira, and also the "more permanent" contents of the Liquor Stand.

We can no longer doubt that farmer Harrison and the other farmers of the country, will at once, throw away their "tankards" and pewter cider mugs, and imitate the example of temperance and economy set by the Chief Magistrate of this nation.

PETERBOROUGH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RAUDS! FRAUDS!

"Come the plot thickens! and another fold Of the warm cloak of mystery wraps us around."

Author of Tyburn.

The most alarming and foul depredations have of late been made upon the ballot box of our country, that has ever been known either in ancient or modern times. The citadel of our country's hope has been sacrilegiously entered by a set of hired ruffians, and under the pretence of "laying pipe," a blow has been struck at the liberties of all that is venerable and great. Such abominable deeds of darkness as have of late been brought to light in the city of New York, should sink the participants therein into the grave of infamy and disgrace!

And who are the getters up of these daring frauds? A set of honorable, high-minded men, called whigs! Men that pant for the welfare of their country. Men who claim all the religion and decency in the land. Those warm hearted partisans who cannot sleep nights without making "night hideous" by their songs of "hard cider" and "log cabin." Go it gentlemen—cajole your dupes—bully your dependants—quarrel with your friends—calumniate and curse your government—bring your fraudulent voters to the polls—use foul means, as you have threatened, to put down the cursed Van Buren party—let wild anarchy reign among us triumphant!

Those who uphold those of their party who have been proved guilty in the late frauds—who are endeavoring to cloak over their great sins, and to palm them off upon the democracy of the country. Such deep plotting and dark villainy who can justify?

Aware that their frauds would injure them before election, they have endeavored to make the public believe that they are innocent of these foul abominations—"that common sinners durst not meddle with." That the whole matter is a "Loco Lie," as I saw appended to a handbill in a store in this town a few days since. They call it "the last card" of the loco! What a miserable subterfuge to escape the rod of justice! It reminds me of the man who cried "stop thief," when he himself was in possession of stolen goods. But it will not avail the whig cause. Their fate is sealed, and it will prove the "last card" to them.

While then we condemn the Atlas clique and those who fatten upon their falsehoods, and are continually sapping the foundations of our good government, and sucking the hearts blood of our noble institutions, we cannot but bear honorable testimony to many honest members of the whig party, who have not been partakers of the sins of their brethren. A number of whig editors in New York and elsewhere have spoken out boldly against the late whig frauds, and declare that Gen. W. H. Harrison does not ask for such support to elevate him to the Presidency; this smacks of honesty!

Let all parties preserve the purity of the ballot box. Let them watch and put down all encroachments upon the freedom of elections. Then will the cause of righteousness triumph!

O. K.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

THE RESULT.

I gave you, Mr. Editor, my opinions under this head, last week, and I now beg you to note how far the elections which have taken place bear out.

I confess, to begin with, however, a great error in New Hampshire. I based my opinion of the result in that State upon the fact, that on all her borders the day star of democracy was shining brilliantly, and I thought the light would penetrate and illuminate even New Hampshire darkness. I was mistaken. She prefers "darkness rather than light," and—let her sleep on undisturbed.

Maine, I set down two hundred majority for Harrison. The returns are sufficient to show that she will make it one thousand.

Rhode Island, 1400. She has made it up nearly 2000.

Connecticut, 4500. The returns received indicate 6000 at least.

Pennsylvania, 4500 for Van Buren, which I said would be swept away, and it has been. There may be reasonable cause for doubting which way she has cast her electoral vote, but my opinion is that Harrison has it by a very small majority.

Maryland, 2000 for Harrison. Sufficient returns are in to show that it will exceed 3000.

James Madison, 1500 for Van Buren. Returns are in to show that it will exceed 3000.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

WM. P. WALKER, of Lenox, At Large.

EBENÉZER FISHER, of Dedham, At Large.

No. 1—CALEB EDDY, of Boston,

" 2—ROBERT UPTON, of Salem,

" 3—NATHANIEL STEVENS, of Andover,

" 4—TIMOTHY THOMPSON, of Charlestown,

" 5—SAMUEL D. SPURR, of Worcester,

" 6—CALEB HUBBARD, of Sunderland,

" 7—JOHN LELAND, of Cheshire,

" 8—JAMES FOWLER, of Westfield,

" 9—ARTEMAS BROWN, of Medway,

" 10—NATHAN C. BROWNE, of Westport,

" 11—THOMAS MANDEL, of New Bedford,

" 12—JESSE PIERCE, of Stoughton.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

ISAAC C. BATES, of Northampton, At Large.

PELEG SPRAGUE, of Boston, At Large.

No. 1—RICHARD HAUGHTON, of Boston,

" 2—STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem,

" 3—RUFUS LONGLEY, of Haverhill,

" 4—SYDNEY WILLARD, of Cambridge,

" 5—IRA M. BARTON, of Worcester,

" 6—GEORGE GREENELL, Jr., of Greenfield,

" 7—THADDEUS POMEROY, of Stockbridge,

" 8—SAMUEL MIXTER, of New Braintree,

" 9—THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton,

" 10—WILKES WOOD, of Middleboro',

" 11—JOSEPH TRIPP, of Fairhaven,

" 12—JOHN B. THOMAS, of Plymouth.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM M. JACKSON, of Plymouth.

FOR GOVERNOR.

MARCUS MORTON, of Taunton.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.

BRADFORD L. WALES, of Randolph.

LUCAS POND, of Wrentham.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

APPLETON HOWE, of Weymouth.

MELETTIN EVERETT, of Wrentham.

JAMES M. ROBBINS, of Milton.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

JOHN MCLEAN, of 3,000.

Camden, 4,000.

John Adams, 5,000.

Altamaha, 5,000.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.

John Davis, 3,500.

WHAT ECONOMY!

Ponder upon the subjoined extract from the speech of Mr. Profitt of Indiana, in the House of Representatives, upon the General Appropriation Bill, during the last session of Congress.

I will now take notice of the complaint made by a gentleman on this floor, that the opposition deal unfairly with the administration in giving to the public partial extracts from official documents. This charge, sir, is unfounded—is unsupported by any proof; and I defy any gentleman to make good the accusation. I deprecate as much as any gentleman can, any such unfairness; and I consider any man who would, knowingly, mislead the public mind, a fit object for scorn and contempt. I will read, sir, the document which has given the Administration party so much uneasiness.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

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FOR PRESIDENT.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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“ 8—SAMUEL MIXTER, of New Braintree,
“ 9—THOMAS FRENCH, of Canton,
“ 10—WILKES WOOD, of Middleboro’,
“ 11—JOSEPH TRIPP, of Fairhaven,
“ 12—JOHN B. THOMAS, of Plymouth.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS—Twelfth District.

HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Quincy.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN DAVIS, of Worcester.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

GEORGE HULL, of Sandisfield.

STATE SENATORS—Norfolk County.
APPLETON HOWE, of Weymouth.
MELETIAH EVERETT, of Wrentham.
JAMES M. ROBBINS, of Milton.

reasonable one, and I will endeavor to respond to it.

In the Salem Advertiser of April 18, 1840, there are some interesting statistics of trade, gathered by one of the most talented men of our country. After showing the growth of commerce for twelve years past, in the United States, he says the products of the fisheries were in value as follows:

In 1827 the whole amount was \$500,000
“ 1836 “ “ 1,693,000
“ 1837 “ “ 2,711,452
“ 1838 “ “ 3,175,576

Showing an increase in all the branches of fisheries since 1827, instead of double, over five fold. For dry details into all these facts refer to the Salem Advertiser of April and May last.

For the Quincy Patriot.

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I will now take notice of the complaint made by a gentleman on this floor, that the opposition deal unfairly with the administration in giving to the public partial extracts from official documents. This charge, sir, is unfounded—is unsupported by any proof; and I defy any gentleman to make good the accusation. I deplore as much as any gentleman can, any such unfairness; and I consider any man who would, knowingly, mislead the public mind, a fit object for scorn and contempt. I will read, sir, the document which has given the Administration party so much uneasiness.

(OFFICIAL)

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES—1821 to 1838. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1821 to 1838.

(June 28, 1824—Read, and laid on the table.)

SIR—In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to “ lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1821 to 1838.”

The or— In this city democratic whig ticket hundreds. and the unanited. Bradford unap— or members Mr. Sumner set and will party. Mr. unap— undivided

State rep— Charles F. ant. As a fully equi— in thirty— chosen to a with him par— cularly in will be his is not im— Congress, day of his

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC RALLYING CALL.

DEMOCRATS—

*Awake! the day is at hand—time is advancing—
The ‘spoil song expectant’ of whigites now sounds;
Their leaders are boasting—their war horses prancing,
And the ‘din’ of their arms, their reason confounds;
Desperation—madness, their brains are now seizing,
They rave like the whirlwind—‘distress’ is their cry.
With malice, their hearts and affections are freezing,
And though gorged with hard cider, still they are dry;
For coon skins—log cabins—old Tip and hard cider,
In fury and frenzy they constantly cry.*

Awake! Democracy, awake!

Let energy your hearts expand;

Our Country and our Rights at stake,

Effective action now demand.

Shall corporations rule our soil?

*Shall charter’d knaves those rights infest,
For which our sires through blood did toll,*

Which now are ours—their last bequest?

Shall Bidde’s scheme again revive?

Again the monster live?

*Shall Uncle Sam again be shorn,
His fleeces to bank-ites give?*

Shall banks rule—or still work free?

The Independent Treasury?

*Then, Freemen rouse, the truth espouse,
While whiggish thunder rolls;*

*Our cause is just—the truth we’ll trust,
Maintain it at the polls!*

*Shall Europe’s wealthy lords, by stealth
And wily schemes, engraft*

*Their own despotic scions here,
And yoke us with their craft?*

*Shall London bankers drain our coin,
Our nation’s wealth and future purloin?*

*By crafty tricks, our Rights transfix,
Then sneer, ‘poor, simple souls?’*

*Then, Freemen rouse, your rights espouse,
Confront them at the polls!*

*They have their hirsling, discord agents here,
Who spread alarm, confusion, fraud and fear;*

*Against Van Buren and his friends they raise
The ‘humbug’ cry, ‘gold spoons and golden trays’;*

‘Ogle’ us, and our democratic laws,

And design to descend and shake our’ huge paws.

*Like the serpent in his enchanting coil,
They seek to charm, the better to despoil.*

Their thundering, syren songs, extravagance,

Reform—Van Buren’s aristocracy—

Old Tip’s pure, patriotic love! enhance

And spread their white-black-bird’ democracy.

Like Satan’s snakeship to old mother Eve,

They wish to dupe poor democratic souls;

Then, mock, deride, and laugh within their sleeve;

Come, freemen, will you rout them at the polls?

*See Europe’s vassal slaves endure,
Degrading, servile toil,*

*Which laws of primogeniture,
Enforce o'er nature's soil!*

*View Erin’s lovely, green-sward Isle,
Grasped by a tyrant’s hand;*

*Her unaveng’d and bleeding wrongs,
A Curran’s voice demand.*

*Where beats a native Irish heart,
That quails before the foe?*

*O’Connell stands in bold relief,
Like Rome’s own Cicero.*

Adopted sons! Democracy

Your gen’rous hearts enthrall;

Our common weal your aid demands!

Come, will ye to the polls?

On Europe’s dark, despotic page,

One bright, redeeming star doth stand;

Where William Tell met Gessler’s rage;

Tis Democratic Switzerland!

There art and science, industry,

And universal rights are free.

Adopted sons of Europe’s Isles and Main,

From Scotland’s dales and craggy heights

To Greece’s extended, sunny, olive plain,

Who’ve sought our shores for freemen’s rights,

Democracy invites you to the field;

Where giant foes for power contend.

With you, we’ll onward charge, and never yield;

Friendship’s hand to you extend;

Come, will you with us, breast their shocks,

And aid us at the ballot box?

What now is whiggish policy,

But to oppress and grind the free?

Tis like the mountain torrent’s course,

O'er delving rocks with frightful force,

Whose whirling eddies, swift and loud,

O'erleap the cliffs, in grandeur profound.

Of those who trust a passage here,

But ‘few’ are known to re-appear.

What was and is Democracy?

A friend to all and all makes free.

Tis like the river, broad and deep,

Which from the deep-fount fountain flows;

Which in its course doth steady keep,

Flows smoothly on, nought to oppose.

And those who take a passage here,

Glide safely on—have nought to fear.

What is Van Buren—Martin Van?

An able, patriotic man.

The whigs cry ‘change’! Aye! change for what?

A coon skin and hard cider so?

Change Martin Van and Freedom’s boat,

For granny’s tatter’d petticoat?

Change talents, virtue, honor, true,

For muzzled hero, Tip’ canope?

And Morton, too, with sneering laugh—

They’ll make of him a ‘yearling calf’!

Shall he be ‘chang’d’—imposed upon,

For ‘blue-light,’ false-styled ‘honest John’?

Forbid it, Freemen—Freemen stand;

November ninth is near at hand;

In solid phalanx meet the foe,

The British whiggies overthrow.

Give ‘little Van’ the Bay State’s vote,

Let freedom’s flag in triumph float;

Your honor and your rights protect,

Come, will you Morton re-elect?

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and adhesions, constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse the body, leaving collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and, as they are, so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Clusters, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least expense for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines yet discovered. Hundreds! nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

Prepared only by Doct. J. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, JR.

Quincy, June 13. ff

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 20. ff

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, June 27. ff

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Quincy, Oct. 17. ff

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 46.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

FOR MEMBER CONGRESS—TWELFTH DISTRICT.		
<i>Whig.</i>	<i>Dem.</i>	<i>Abolition.</i>
Adams.	Jackson.	Wright. Seat.
Abington,	275	
Braintree,	268	210
Cohasset,	175	81
Carver,	120	92
Dorchester,	600	600
Duxbury,	370	148
Hingham,	404	219
Hull,	60	60
Hanson,	54	142
Hanover,	88	207
Halifax,	58	116
Kingston,	165	111
Milton,	164	173
Marsfield,	196	117
Plymouth,	408	513
Pembroke,	125	154
Plymouth,	130	61
Quincy,	346	349
Randolph,	600	600
Rochester,	389	304
Stoughton,	600	600
Scituate,	317	272
Weymouth,	600	600
Wareham,	271	96
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DEMOCRATS.

Quincy—Henry Wood.

Milton—George Tucker.

Weymouth—Avah Raymond and Samuel Bates.

Randolph—Isaac Tower.

Canton—Charles Gay.

Needham—Emery Fisk.

WHIGS.

Braintree—Joseph Richards.

Waltham—Palmer Morey.

Brockton—Henry S. Oliver.

Dover—Calvin Richardson.

Medfield—Daniel Adams.

Franklin—A. E. Daniels.

Wrentham—Oliver Felt.

Stoughton—James Swan.

Dedham—Joshua Fales.

Roxbury—Samuel H. Walley, Jr., John Prince and

Joseph W. Tucker.

Dorchester—Lewis Pierce, Walter Baker.

Sharon—Charles Ide.

Foxboro—Warren Bird.

337

The whigs have elected Hon. John Davis Governor

4 by a majority exceeding fifteen thousand. A majority

of the Senate and House of Representatives will be of

the same complexion. The three Senators chosen

from Bristol County are the only democrats elected.

3 Ten of the twelve Congressmen are whigs, one

democrat (Parmenter,) and no choice in the Tenth

District (Williams.)

343

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Washington Irving, an old personal and political

friend of President Van Buren, voted the whig ticket

at his place of residence in the State of New York.

John Van Buren, Esq., (dem.) son of the President,

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of New York, comprising the counties of Ulster and

Sullivan.

It is said that Gov. Morton will be a candidate for

member of Congress from the Tenth District of this

State, in place of Hon. Henry Williams who failed of

a re-election on the 9th inst., and who will probably

withdraw from the contest for that purpose.

The full vote of Essex County for Governor is 6842

for Morton, 562 for Davis—657 for Van Buren, 9883

for Harrison.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

DANIEL.

The Jews, for crimes which they had done,
Were captive led to Babylon;
And while in exile learnt their ways,
Who idol gods revere and praise.

But Daniel, who was but a youth,
Bore testimony to the truth:
His precept and his practice told
His disbelief in Gods of gold.

That God, the youthful prophet feared,
Whom faithful Abraham revered;
Nor would he from his service swerve,
The heathen deities to serve.

The wrath of kings and frowns of men—
A plunge into the lions' den,
Did not the man of God afraid,
And make his knees together smite.

To have the favor and support
Of prince and the Persian Court,
Were charms unwinnings to his heart,
Charms which he sternly bade depart.

Though subject to a Persian throne,
He held his conscience for his own;
Nor would a mandate from the crown
Temp him to lay this treasure down.

Hence, when a royal edict came
That all who called on any name
Of god or man, except his own,
Should in the lions den be thrown,

He, full of fortitude and faith,
Fearing his Maker more than death,
Was at the hour and place of prayer,
Calling on God his Maker there.

Loaded with infamy or fame—
Decision marked his course the same,
As much equivocation when
Third in the realm, as in the den.

This made the man: this placed his name
With men of valor and of fame:
While thousand names of nobler birth
Have perished with their flesh on earth.

Wouldst thou, oh youth! be also great
As Daniel was in church and State;—
Let truth and virtue be thy guide,
In favor or against the tide.

Though men combine to cast thee down,
And providence should seem to frown;
Men are but worms, and providence
Frowns, er it grants a recompence.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR

COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scrofulous Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. If Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

THESE MEDICINES may be had of the principle Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters—and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

For sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent. Quincy, Nov. 23. ff

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, a Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has brought out, extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a powerful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1. ff

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESSE MEDICINES are indebted for their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers.

The Life Medicines are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are, so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy

for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of

Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy

and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of

Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY

ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preserva-

tion, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will

positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent

its falling off or turning grey. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant,

safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms,

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of

Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the

Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price

50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain

cure for Bile and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Choleric, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera, Morbus, and all derangements of the

Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price

50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Dis-

eases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflam-

mations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and

in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purga-

tive Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Dr. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d

street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in

nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. ff

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysente-

ry, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Sum-

mer Complaint, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach,

Sick Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting,

spitting up of food after eating, and elsewhere, pain-

ing through the body unceasingly, want of Appetite,

Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy, and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, of the most valuable family medicines yet devised. Hundreds of thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. ff

New York Mirror.

THIS popular and highly esteemed repository of Literature and the Fine Arts, embellished with splendid and costly engravings on steel, wood and copper, and rare beautiful and popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, harp, guitar, etc., is published weekly in the City of New York.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume

which has just commenced, from original designs, en-

graved and painted expressly for the work, by the

most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings

on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1. ff

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square,

have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be

happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity,

at such terms as cannot fail to suit. Boston, Oct. 10. ff

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for both old and young ages.

Dr. Fletcher's Truss is manufactured by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often cure. During the winter of 1839, of more than four thousand families Iroyton enjoyed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by Dr. Smith, editor of the New York Sun.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CURES PERFORMED BY DR. B. D. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, during the month of May, 1839. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 136, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652.

Other numbers of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CALUFER—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapped label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint; and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Secretary.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it removes all the common diseases of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years.

I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God that may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Ple

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 47.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.
The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MAR-

BLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at a reasonable price as they can be purchased at any other like establish-

ment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

4.

Truss Manufactory.

The subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entering in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

"All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, they have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Marybone (Md.) Infirmary. A young and interesting girl, who had been the support of an aged mother, had gone into the infirmary for the purpose of undergoing an operation for the removal of a dropical complaint, which had assumed the form of a large tumor. She was warned of the painful and even perilous nature of the operation, but she expressed her resolution to submit to it, owing to the ardent wish that her life might be spared for her mother's sake. The operation was accordingly performed in the presence of her mother and several eminent medical men. It lasted two hours and forty minutes, and the magnitude of the tumor taken from her may be imagined when it contained no less than two gallons and a half of water. Rather was completely bewildered and frightened. Rather than hurt the credit of his house, he would make the loss.

"Ay," said the stranger, "but that is not all. My pocket book was in my coat pocket, and went with it. It is well that I did not happen to have my watch about me, too. There was but a trifle in it, it is true; only twenty dollars; but that is too much for me to lose."

This sum, too, the landlord promised to refund, and did refund, and while the gentleman was at breakfast in bed, a ready made suit was procured at a fashionable tailor's, which proved an admirable fit. The gentleman left the house at least fifty dollars richer than he entered it, the swindled landlord refused to take any payment for his entertainment, only begging him not to mention the pretended theft, and thanking him for his forbearance.

had a clean shirt on, no suspicion arose. At last he began to grow shabby, and as no money was yet forthcoming, he received notice to leave.

That evening he mounted to his apartment as usual, no one opposing or perceiving him, and stripped. All he retained on his person were his hat, shirt and boots. Then wrapping himself in his cloak, he sailed forth late at night, and repaired to another hotel, where he asked and obtained lodgings, and went to bed—no one discovering that he was not what he seemed. In the morning he rung the bell violently and a servant appeared.

"Waiter," said he, "I wish you distinctly to understand, that when I lodge here you are not to take away my clothes to brush them; for I always rise early and go abroad. Now go and bring them back."

The servant denied all knowledge of the missing garments, as well he might, and was peremptorily ordered to make inquiry among his fellows, which he did, but to no purpose. The landlord was then summoned, but could by no means divine what had become of them—no stranger, he said, excepting the naked gentleman himself, had lodged there—there were none but regular boarders. Such a thing had never happened in his house before.

The lodger, who had now lashed himself into a passion, observed that only made the matter worse, as it had proved that there was a thief among his boarders, or among the inmates of the house, and added that, though he should be sorry to take away or injure any man's character, he must, in justice to himself, try whether the law would not hold his host civilly responsible for the larceny; and having been bred a lawyer himself he poured forth such a torrent of special pleading that the landlord was completely bewildered and frightened. Rather than hurt the credit of his house, he would make the loss.

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A HONORABLE PURSUIT.

That man is unfortunate who permits the season of youth to pass away, without acquiring the knowledge of some useful pursuit. He may possess wealth, with all its attendant pleasures, and his riches may exert an influence upon all around him, yet without the knowledge of some useful calling, he will at times experience an 'aching void' which his riches can never fill. However exalted his rank, however enlarged, and cultivated his understanding, true happiness will be to him an unknown feeling, unless he can fix upon some pursuit in life, where the energies of his body and mind may be called into action. Destitute of any object to urge him onward, he must be miserable. Labor—not gold—is the price of happiness.

Health is one of the greatest blessings of Heaven. Without it, the luxuries, pleasures and rounds of dissipation which can be bought with gold, are but thorns, penetrating deeper and deeper, and subtracting more and more from the crimson current of life. Yet the fact that labor is the price of health and happiness, is not generally understood.

Thousands of young men in this country throw away the precious season of youth unimproved, and arrive at manhood without the knowledge of any honorable pursuit. They grow up in habits of idleness, and are at last thrown upon society, too often the victims of immorality and vice. The great fault lies with those parents, who, instead of training their sons for some honorable calling in the departments of agriculture, mechanics, or trade, allow them to "come up" themselves, in a manner to suit their own evil inclinations. Agricultural and mechanical pursuits have here-tofore been considered unpopular. Hence parents who have sons unwilling to study a profession, permit them to arrive at manhood without gaining a knowledge of any occupation—mere "loafers" or "hangars on" in society.

The blood was then carefully infused from his arm into the veins of the poor sufferer, till the young man fainted from his loss. On this taking place the elder lover implored permission to supply the remainder, but the girl recovering, it was deemed unnecessary. The poor girl began to improve, and great hopes were entertained of her recovery, but unfortunately these hopes were blasted, for, unknown to the surgeons, she was found to be afflicted with a severe diarrhoea, which increased until it became confirmed case of cholera, from the effects of which she died on the fifth day after the operation. She was sensible to the last, and the death bed scene is represented as truly affecting. She expressed a wish to see the young man who had lost his blood for her, kissed him, bade him cut off a lock of her hair, and begged of him to be kind to her mother. She then entered into prayers with the Chaplain at the workhouse, and in the midst of it expired.

THE ART OF DESIGN.

There is in circulation a petition to Congress from the manufacturers, mechanics and others of New York for the passage of an act by which the rights of the inventors and proprietors of new designs and patterns may be protected. The object of the petitioners appears to be worthy the support of all who are disposed to extend encouragement to American artists.

They state that in many cases ornamental and useful changes can be made in the design and form of articles of manufacture for which no patent can be obtained, and that any person so disposed can therefore imitate the improvement with impunity, so as to undersell the inventor or proprietor. This is not only discouraging to sell such improvements, but is manifestly unjust to those whose time, labor, skill and money have been expended in perfecting them.

The petitioners state that an act has recently been passed by the British Parliament to secure the same rights to the citizens of that nation, which are asked in this petition—that the manufacturers and mechanics of the

United States are not surpassed by those of any other nation in the durability and utility of the articles manufactured by them—and that the passage of such an act as they desire would enable them successfully to compete in all respects with the citizens of any other country.

New York Sun.

idea that agriculture is a low calling, and there

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

As the Election of President has been the all-absorbing subject of public thought of late, the following record, from the Exeter News Letter, regarding the election of past Presidents may possess some interest.

In the first election of President in 1789, there was no candidate but Gen. Washington, who was unanimously elected, the whole number of votes being 69.

In 1793, there was no opposition to the re-election of Gen. Washington, who received the unanimous vote of the 132 electors.

In 1797, Gen. Washington having declined a re-election, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, were the opposing candidates for the Presidency. The whole number of votes was 138. Mr. Jefferson received 68, and Mr. Adams having 70 was elected.

In 1801, the candidates were the same as before, Adams and Jefferson. Mr. Adams received 65 votes, and Mr. Jefferson had 73—the whole number of votes being 138. The election was carried to the House of Representatives, Mr. Burr the candidate for Vice President, having received the same number of votes with Mr. Jefferson; and in such case, as the constitution then stood, the House might elect either of the two for President. On the 36th ballot Mr. Jefferson was elected.

In 1805, the whole number of electoral votes was 176, Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina had the votes of Connecticut, of Delaware, and two votes in Maryland—in all 14. Mr. Jefferson had the remaining 162 votes and was re-elected.

In 1809, James Madison of Virginia, and C. C. Pinckney of South Carolina, were the principal candidates. George Clinton of New York, received 6 votes; Mr. Pinckney received 47; and Mr. Madison receiving 122, was elected.

In 1813, the whole number of electoral votes cast was 217. De Witt Clinton of New York, had 89, and Mr. Madison had 128, and was re-elected.

In 1817, Rufus King of New York, had 34 votes, and James Monroe of Virginia, had 133, and was elected.

In 1821, the whole number of votes was 232, of which number Mr. Monroe had 221, and was re-elected. One vote was cast in the Electoral College of New Hampshire for J. Q. Adams.

In 1825, the whole number of electoral votes was 261, and they were divided as follows:—Henry Clay of Kentucky, had 37; Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, 41; John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, 81, and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, 99. The election devolved on the House of Representatives, and Mr. Adams was chosen.

In 1829, Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson were the candidates. The whole number of votes was 261. Mr. Adams had 83, and Gen. Jackson having 178, was elected.

In 1833, the whole number of votes was 286. Wm. Wirt of Maryland had 7, (the votes of Vermont,) J. Floyd had 11, (the votes of South Carolina,) Mr. Clay had 49; and Gen. Jackson had 219, and was elected.

In 1837, the whole number of votes was 294. Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, had 11; Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14; Hugh L. White of Tennessee, 26; Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, 73; and Martin Van Buren of New York, having 170 was elected.

AUTUMN.

"Still sing the God of Seasons, as they roll, For me, when I forget the darling theme, Whether the blossom blows; the summer ray Russets the plain; aspiring autumn gleams; Or winter rises in the blackening East;

Be my tongue mute, my fancy paint no more,

And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat."

The summer of 1840 is with the years beyond the flood. The flying clouds, the clear, cool and bracing wind which comes playing around us from the northwest, together with the yellow tint of the atmosphere, have told us, without a look at the almanack, that autumn is again upon us. Well, we are not sorry to see it. We are not among those who mourn the flight of time. We are content to let the seasons speed their round, bringing with them what they will of joy or woe, and wafting us swiftly o'er "this life's tempestuous sea." The summer brought with it green fields, rich harvests, and many delightful things which made its presence agreeable. It also brought with it sultry southern winds, and foul infectious damps, of which we are very happy to take our leave. Autumn comes with its invigorating breezes, and pours into the lap of man the ripe fruits of the earth, which are to sustain his life and cheer his heart. It will soon, also, cover forests, hills, and plains with sublime and beautiful, yet saddening emblems of the decaying nature of all terrestrial things. And lest the contemplation of fading beauty, yellow leaves and dying nature should oppress the mind with too deep a gloom, the scene will soon be changed for the merry entertainments of winter.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

This great work for the introduction of a full supply of pure water in the city of New York, when finished, will surpass any hydraulic structure in magnitude of which ancient Rome could boast in her proudest day of art. The main trunk of this stupendous Aqueduct consists of an immense mass of masonry, six feet and a half wide, nine feet high and forty-two miles long!

By a stupendous dam, forty feet high, thrown across the Croton River, a lake is formed of the area of five hundred acres, which constitute the grand Reservoir. From this, a tunnel leads the water into the Aqueduct; and eleven more of these subterranean passages occur before reaching Harlem river. The streams which intersect the line of the aqueduct are conveyed under it in stone culverts. "Sleepy Hollow," well known to the readers of "Geoffrey Crayon," is crossed by this noble work, being spanned by a series of graceful arches. The Bridge crossing Harlem river, which the aqueduct will pass upon a regular level, will be a quarter of a mile long, and one hundred and sixteen feet above high water. Near Manhattanville is a tunnel, a quarter of a mile long, through a hill at that place; and its valley is crossed by pipes descending a hundred and five feet. The Receiving Reservoir, thirty eight miles from the starting point at the Dam, covers thirty-five acres of ground—and will hold one hundred and sixty millions of gallons. The Distributing Reservoir, at Murry's Hill, covers five acres—and will hold twenty millions of gallons. This noble piece of work, Art, worthy to be placed aside the Grand Canal of the empire State, will be completed, with the exception of the High Bridge, in the spring of 1812. The original estimated cost of the Aqueduct was five millions of dollars; but owing to changes of plan, etc., it is now ten millions.

A QUICK WAY TO GET RICH.

A young maiden lady of Pontiac, (Ill.) sometime since was perusing a Texas paper, and observed among the persons that bore a prominent part in the affairs of that government, a man bearing her own name, and jocosely remarked to her companions, that she had found a namesake in Texas, and intended to write to him and claim relationship. This resolution, more from curiosity and a desire of novelty than from any conviction that her hopes would be realized, was carried into effect. She wrote him a respectful letter, giving him a history of her family and parentage, and suggesting that as the name was not as common as most of the names of our country, the probability was strong that a relationship existed between them.

She received in reply, a friendly and affectionate letter acknowledging her as a cousin, and expressing an earnest desire that the correspondence might be continued.

This was readily acceded to, and it was carried on agreeably and satisfactorily to both parties, until very recently, when she received intelligence of his death, and information that in his will he had bequeathed her the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars in gold and silver, leaving his personal property and immense landed estates to his relatives in that country. A few days previous to the reception of this joyful communication, she had connected her fortunes with those of a Methodist clergyman, and should their deeds of charity comport with their means, the widow's heart will be filled with joy, and many an orphan live to employ blessings upon the heads of their benefactors, for their deeds of benevolence and generosity.—Michigan Northern Ad.

This is an agreeable world after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony where we before could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer coast forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are travelling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the same air; are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down upon the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming, then, that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can harbor enmity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life—he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal—breathe the spirit of charity from our hearts—let the rich gushings of human kindness well up as a fountain—so that the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the islands of the blessed bloom in more than "Hesperian beauty."

PRESERVATION OF CABBAGE.

The following method of preserving cabbages, for winter use, are the results of experience:

The cabbages should be gathered before injury is done them by the severe fall frosts; the heavy outside leaves should remain on the stock. Fix a string or cord round the stump near the roots, suspended from the sleepers with the head downward in a cool cellar, and they are ready and fit for use at all times.

Cabbages kept in this manner retain all their peculiar flavor and sweetness; the whole vir-

tue of the plant is concentrated in the part which is used, are handy of access, occupy but little room which should be occupied for other purposes, and seldom if ever, rot; the outside leaves wilt, and contract, and in time become quite dry, which form a sort of coating

that serve to exclude the air from the inside of the head.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Another method practised by some, and highly recommended, is to cut the head from the stump, pack close in a sack, taking care to fill up the vacancies with dry chaff, thereby excluding the air, and kept in a dry cellar.—*Albany Cultivator.*

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

The master of a merchant ship, on his route from Marseilles to the island of Cyprus, was fallen in with by an Algerine corsair, from which he was hailed, with a peremptory order on board. He was at the time bound hand and foot with an acute attack of the gout, to violent paroxysms of which he had been for several years subject. In this extremity, he sent his chief mate on board the corsair; but with his visit and apology the Algerine captain was so little satisfied, that he ordered him back to his vessel, protesting that, whether dead or alive, he would see his commander. The latter, carefully enveloped in his bedding, which was laid on a grating, was lowered into boat, and in this trim conveyed to the pirate. The Algerines were not so ceremonious: they laid violent hands on him, brought him to the deck, and having lashed him to one of the guns, gave him two hundred bastinadoes on the soles of his feet, as the punishment of his disobedience. In proportion as the smart of the blows that had been inflicted were less sensible, the atritic symptoms became less acute, and were subdued in a few days, without leaving in their train any degree of lameness.

The patient on whom this happy cure was wrought, lived for many years without any return of his old troublesome companion; and it remains to be disputed whether the fright, or the blows so dexterously applied, had most to do with the prompt issue of his case, which seems to be susceptible of a useful application.”

VARIETY.

TRUTH IS POWER. Some assert that ‘knowledge is power,’—some that ‘talent’—some that ‘wealth is.’ But as an apothegm far above them all, I would assert that ‘truth is power.’ Wealth cannot purchase, talent cannot overreach, authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble before her. Crush her to the earth, and she rises again with renewed vigor. Throw her into the most furious billows of popular commotion, and she mounts aloft, like the ark on the summit of its waves. Cast her into the seven-fold heated furnace of persecution by human wrath, and she walks, (the Son of God beside her,) like the prophet of old, unharmed by the flame. She is the brightest of earth’s ministering spirits, sent to shed on our path the light of life and glory: sent to animate and illumine our souls while in this the childhood of being; sent to guide us safely to the world of light and blessedness. When the grave shall have blighted all the pride of wealth and talent and knowledge and authority; when earth and heaven shall have passed away, truth shall rise like the phoenix, like the angel of Manoah’s sacrifice, upon the flames of nature’s funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven, her home, the bosom of the holy and ever-living God!

YANKEE TRICK. During the Revolutionary war, two brothers, from one of the eastern ports, were commanders of privateers; they cruised together, and were eminently successful, doing great damage to the enemy and making money for themselves. One evening, being in the latitude of the shoals of Nantucket, but many miles to the eastward of them, they espied a large British vessel, having the appearance of a merchantman and made towards her; but to their astonishment, found her to be a frigate in disguise. A very high breeze prevailing, they hauled off in different directions. One only could he pursued, and the frigate gained rapidly upon him. Finding he could not run away, the commanding officer had recourse to stratagem. On a sudden he hauled down every sail, and all hands were employed in setting poles, as if shoving his vessel off a bank! The people on board the frigate amazed at this supposed danger, they had run, and to save themselves from being grounded, immediately clapped off and left the more knowing Yankee “to make himself scarce,” as soon as night rendered it prudent for him to hoist sail in a sea two hundred fathoms deep.

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONGST WOMEN. The higher mortality of English women, by consumption, may be ascribed partly to the indoor life which they lead, and partly to the compression, preventing the expansion of the chest, by costume. In both ways they are deprived of free draughts of vital air, and the altered blood deposits tuberculous matter with a fatal unnatural felicity. Thirty one thousand English women died in one year of this incurable malady. Will not this impressive fact induce persons of rank and influence to set their countrymen right, in the article of dress, and lend them to abandon a practice which disfigures the body, strangles the chest, produces nervous or other disorders, and has an unquestionable tendency to implant an incurable hectic malady in the frame? Girls have no more need of artificial bones and bandages than boys.—*Register General’s Annual Report.*

WET FEET. How often do we see people tramping about in the mud, with the leather soaked through, and how often do such people when they return home, sit down by the fireside and permit their feet to dry, without changing their stockings or shoes. Can we wonder at the coughing and barking and rheumatism and inflammation which enables the doctor to ride in his carriage? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs; and when such diseases have once taken place, ‘the house is on fire’—danger is not far off, therefore let us entreat our readers no matter how healthy, to guard against wet feet.

THE SPECULATOR. His wealth is imaginary and nowhere. He contracts debts and calculates on miracles to pay them. He trusts every body and every body trusts him, while the ball can be kept up—and when it falls to the ground, they all roll away and perish together. The idea of owing more than he can ever reasonably expect to pay, does not rob him of a wink of sleep, or disturb his repose for a moment. ‘Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die,’ is his maxim. He loved as if the world were at his command; he despises the sordid maxim of cutting his coat according to his cloth, for the cloth belongs to others; he goes the way of all flesh, and when his books are examined by the assignees, it is found that, though he has lived like a prince, and spent his hundreds of thousands, he never was worth a farthing when his debts were paid.

SURGICAL OPERATION. A Paris paper gives an account of an extraordinary surgical operation, on a young person twenty-two years of age, who had all his muscles and tendons so dreadfully contracted, that his knees were drawn up to his chin, his arms contorted, and his body the picture of the most hideous deformity. In the course of the operation the surgeon cut ten muscles and tendons at the elbow, eight in the forearm, thirteen at the knees, ten at the feet, and one in the body—making in all forty-two. When the poor fellow was thus ‘united,’ his limbs were stretched out, and his course of clinical treatment commenced. He had nearly recovered from his wounds.

SQUEEZING THE HAND. Squeezing the hand with some persons is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is truly surprising. We must take hold of a lady’s hand as we should of a hot potato—afraid to give it a squeeze, lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, indeed! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got into our clutches—especially a fair one; and the ladies may rest assured of this, that man who will not squeeze their hand, when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have such a hand in his possession—and that he has a heart one hundred times smaller than the point of a cambric needle.

CURIOS FEAT OF STIDERS. The Lowell Courier relates a curious occurrence which recently took place in that city. A jeweller left a gold ring, with a piece of paper, for a label, lying within it upon his bench. The next morning he found that a large black spider, from the ceiling overhead, had attached his web to the paper, and raised that and the ring one inch. In the course of a week he raised it eight inches. He was then driven away by a small brown spider. Another black one afterwards attached his web to it, and in three days raised it to the height of fourteen inches from the table; when by some means, the web was broken. The weight of the paper and ring was twelve grains.—*Boston Times.*

PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN WINTER. The Maine Cultivator states that the best article with which to cover grape vines and other tender plants, as a protection during winter, is hemlock boughs. They turn the water being more compact. Straw, on the contrary, which is commonly used, collects and retains the wet, and sometimes does more hurt than good. It is not so much the cold of our winters that destroys tender roots, as the wet that is suffered to freeze into ice about them.

BEGINNING EARLY. A girl twelve years of age has recovered twelve hundred dollars for a breach of promise of marriage, in the Maryland Court, at Frederick. This is equal to one hundred dollars a year since her birth. She is rather precocious. If she waits till she is thirty, and recovers in the same ratio, she will have a comfortable little sum to live upon as she advances in years. Perhaps she will find these suits more profitable than being married.

BUTTONS. A great improvement has been introduced into the manufacture of buttons. An ingenious Frenchman has invented a button, in which the principle of nut and screw is applied, so that without a stitch, buttons may be far more securely, as well as more speedily, put on clothes, than in the ordinary way; and any man may have a dozen suits of buttons, if he pleases to each suit of clothes, the top being screwed on to the shank.

LOAFERS. Different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish loafer in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Russian in gambling—the Hungarian in smoking—the German in drinking—and the American in talking politics. Which of these different kinds of loafing is the most destructive to morality?

IMPORTANCE OF ACTION. Above all things act! There are more truths to be picked up about you, than you can find in books. Deeds nourish the whole man from within, while books and words are only a kind of poultice on the outside.

WARM, WARMER, WARMEST. A house with a wife is often warm enough; a house with a wife and her mother is rather warmer than any spot on the known globe; a house with two mothers in law is so excessively hot, that it can be likened to no place on earth at all, but one must go lower for a simile.—*Fraser’s Magazine.*

LOVE. There are four seasons in love. First comes love before betrothal, of spring—then comes the summer, ardent and fierce, which lasts from our betrothal to the altar—the third, the richly laden, soft and dreamy autumn, the honeymoon—and, after it, the winter, bright clear winter, when you take shelter by your fireside from the cold world without and find every pleasure there.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.
Boston, Nov. 18, 1840.

The great contest is over for the chief magistracy, and William Henry Harrison is elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, by a large majority, indicating almost a complete political revolution in our country. The democratic party are outnumbered but not conquered; as the world were at his command; he despises the sordid maxim of cutting his coat according to his cloth, for the cloth belongs to others; he goes the way of all flesh, and when his books are examined by the assignees, it is found that, though he has lived like a prince, and spent his hundreds of thousands, he never was worth a farthing when his debts were paid.

Now for a brief ‘direction and description.’ The starting point or general depot, is Clay Slough, at which beautiful place the stage will take passengers, and on its route upwards will pass many noted places. Shortly after leaving the depot, it will pass by Solitary Grandeur, thence ascend Everett Cliff, and suddenly descend into Wilson Hollow, (long, tall Jim,) pass far to the left of Granite Hill, which cannot be surmounted or crawled round; thence merge into Petticoat Wilderness, (a frithful place,) and on emerging out of the wilderness, it (the stage) will ascend the Crags of Desperation, well known to all British whigs, from which place, a fair view can be had of Harrison Melody Hall, the Half-way House, which is on the route, and at which place, the stage will stop for refreshments. From the Half-way House, the stage will proceed up the meandering course of the celebrated stream, through Log Cabin Forest, Hard Cider Valley, Coon Skin Lawn, Harrison Banner Manufactory, Cider Barrel Village, Hartford Convention Temple and Cow Hide Boot Rendezvous. From this latter place, the Colony is situated not far distant, and the stage will enter it in the dusk of evening, just as the last flickering rays of twilight are disappearing in the western horizon. The passengers must seek lodgings for the night, in the surrounding, lately deserted log cabins, and make themselves as comfortable and contented as the nature of their circumstances will admit.

A description of the country must be brief. The country is extensive, well diversified by hills, dales, craggy heights, projecting cliffs, yawning gulfs, prairies, openings, bluffs, gentle streams and noisy waterfalls. The principal village or settlement is located at the source of Salt River Colony. It was planted by the whigs, alias federalists, some sixty year since. The buildings are all log cabins. Agriculture, and the useful arts and sciences, have been but little attended to. The ground in and about the village, is much trodden down by human feet, so that vegetation is mostly destroyed; cider barrels, all emptied at British whig carousals, are scattered in profusion about the village; coon skins, banners, pipe layers’ documents, Harrison melodies, bank promises, and other whig arguments are strown in abundance. But you must look and provide for yourselves.

The public places of amusement are about middling patronized, but not over abundant. There is a greater taste here for literary lectures than the drama. Of course, this is all right. The Merchants’ Exchange is much talked of here. I have no doubt it will be erected shortly, of granite, on a most magnificent scale, costing nearly a million. Prepare your ledges in Quincy for two years of good business.

The Bunker Hill Monument is to be completed at last. It is to be finished by October, 1843, for the sum of forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars, under the superintendence of James L. Savage. Operations will commence at the quarries immediately.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

Drivers and Pilots’ services offered.

We’re well acquainted—well we know
The up stream’ country and the route;
The trav’ler may his fears forego,
We’ll land him safe—beyond all doubt.

As a ‘New Line of Stages’ is advertised as being about to start for the head or source of ‘Sal River,’ in a ‘British Coach,’ built by a British whig of the hard cider stamp, and as the proprietors and passengers of said expedition are, most of them, entire strangers to the route, and consequently to the country round about the sources of said stream, and as those of the expedition, who have before travelled the route and visited the head waters of the saline stream, long ago returned from that up-stream colony, it must consequently follow, that they must have forgotten much that they need to know on revisiting the place; some directions concerning the route and descriptions of the country may be of service to them.

Now it is known to all, that we the subscribers, in company with many of our intimate and well known friends, have frequently travelled to and from, and resided in said colony; and have but lately returned, after having held undisputed authority over, and possession of the same, for the last twelve years: consequently, we profess to be well qualified to give any needed information to the present emigrants. And it is with the most unfeigned willingness and promptitude, that we give our poor loco loco ‘successors,’ of whom we are heartily glad to be rid, the necessary information, hoping that their sojourn there may be as long and longer than ours has been; of which, however, we have serious doubts.

Before giving the proffered directions and descriptions, it may not be improper to state briefly, the process by which we effected our return from the salt river colony, and supplanted the loco loco in the country of ‘Uncle Sam.’

First then, after we had been disappointed in relation to ‘spoils expectant,’ by the decision of the real democracy of numbers, we raised the hue and cry of extravagance, executive patronage, golden humbug, prostration of credit and destruction of currency, until the passions of the People had become intensely excited, (for we appeal, in all cases, to passion rather than to reason,) then we sent out sundry of the most shrewd and scientific of our brethren in exile, Absalom like, who made fair promises of ‘retrenchment and reform’—soft soaped as many

as possible—‘Ogled’ them on ‘gold spoonery—British cocherry,’ and various other matters; and to make the mission more effective, these dignitaries, uniformed and equipped in home spun coats and cow-hide boots, condescended to stoop and take the people by the huge paw;

roasted in log cabins, drank hard cider, sang bacchanalian songs, displayed glaring banners, cajoled the less knowing ones, and bribed the more knowing ones, and in short, by pulling every possible string of excitement, made large numbers insane, as it were, and finally, by bribery, coercion and the importation of ‘pipe layers,’ we succeeded in getting re-called from a twelve years exile.

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WHIG GATHERING. The whigs of this town had a social meeting, at the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, to congratulate each other upon the success which has crowned their political efforts. The Hall was beautifully illuminated for the occasion; the evening was spent in an agreeable manner; several Harrison melodies and other songs were sung, and the refreshments consisted of Log Cabin fare.

The salute which was intended to have been fired at the commencement was prevented by some ‘wise fellow’ who had plugged the gun with a file. The cannon was however charged in the same manner as in blasting rocks, which broke it into numerous pieces.

Near the close of the festivities, some individual was not disposed to let the whigs remain unmolested, and therefore threw into some part of the building, an article, which upon being broke, saluted their nostrils with an effluvia which to many was past endurance.

Such attempts by any person to prevent parties from enjoying themselves, must be, as they undoubtedly are, reprobated by every lover of social blessings.

FLETCHER’S PATENT TRUSS. This is a valuable invention. Although it has been advertised in several newspapers, yet we think it merits a greater share of attention than it has thus far received, especially from the afflicted. The object of this invention is to relieve at least, and in many cases to effectually cure,

some of the most troublesome complaints incidental to human nature. We are informed by competent judges on this subject, that Dr. Fletcher has hit upon the right instrument, in every point of view, for the relief of suffering humanity. We wish all who have occasion for such an instrument would give this one a fair trial. Further intelligence of its value and efficacy may be obtained of Ebenezer Woodward, M. D., of this town.

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Hollis street church controversy, in Boston, is still far from being settled. The Transcript of that city states, that the pastor, Rev. John Pierpont, has recently written a most severe and powerful letter in reply to one from the parishioners, which is said to be the ablest production which has yet appeared.

GEORGIA SENATORS. It is stated that the Hon. John McPherson Berrien will be the whig candidate for United States Senator from Georgia, in place of Hon. Wilson Lumpkins, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. It is also stated that, in case the State gives her electoral vote to Harrison, Senator Cuthbert has signified his intention to resign, and that the Hon. George R. Gilmer will be the whig candidate to fill his place.

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Having briefly described the route and country, we will now proceed to recommend to you as drivers and pilots, several gentlemen, whose talents and practical knowledge, render them pre-eminently qualified to render important services.

We offer you the services of one Harry, one Edward, one Daniel and one Long Tall Jim. Others of equal ability can be had if needed.

The most noted amongst the passengers, is one Martin Van, who is possessed of pre-eminent talents, and is also very cunning and crafty, and who once did possess the affections of the majority, which we, by unusual means, have contrived to wrest from him. It is to be hoped that good care will be taken of him, lest by some ‘magic’ skill he may regain what we have wrested from him, and again take possession of the White House and hold the people’s affections.

For further information, call on GALE & SEATON. Head Quarters, Nov. 15, 1840.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1840.

FOR MEMBER CONGRESS—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Whig Dem. Abolition. Adams Jackson Wright. Seat.

Abington, 362 278

Brantree, 268 210

Cohasset, 175 81

Carver, 120 92

Dorchester, 501 293

Duxbury, 370 148

Hingham, 464 219

Hull, 23 12

Hanson, 54 142

Hanover, 88 207

Halifax, 58 116

Kingston, 165 111

Milton, 164 173

Marshfield, 196 117

Plymouth, 468 513

Pembroke, 125 154

Plympton, 130 61

Quincy, 346 349 3

QUINCY PATRIOT.

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NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the Quincy Lyceum next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Nov. 25th,) at half past six o'clock, at the Town Hall.
QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.
Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?
CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

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A WHITE MAN SOLD. The South Carolina papers give the particulars of a public sale of a white man, which recently took place at Camden, in conformity of law of that State. It was a case of bastardy, and he was not able to enter into recognition for the support of the child. His wife bid him off for one dollar, and it was thought she got very badly cheated at that.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.
The Judges of the Supreme Court in New York, in the case of Barry vs. Mercein, have decided that the father has the jurisdiction of his child, and have accordingly granted a writ of attachment in favor of the plaintiff.

There was about three hundred and fifty abolition votes cast for President, in Pennsylvania, which if a majority had been required instead of a plurality, there would have been no choice of electors by the people.

The Hermitage, Gen. Jackson's place of residence, gives one hundred and four votes for Harrison, and twenty nine for Van Buren.

Over one million of dead letters are opened at the General Post Office Department, at Washington, in one year.

The population of the State of Connecticut is, according to the recent census, 310,131. Increase, in ten years, 12,420.

The population of Newburyport, as ascertained by the late census, is 7,161; males, 3,263; females, 3,855; colored—males, 17; females, 26.

The number of inhabitants in the city of Washington, according to the recent census, is 22,777.

It is believed that Ohio, the State in which Gen. Harrison resides, and her neighbors, Kentucky and Indiana, have given an aggregate Harrison majority of sixty thousand votes.

Apollus Mann, Esq., recently editor of the Hampshire Republican, at Northampton, has retired from that establishment.

The New Orleans Picayune says:—The ladies, God bless them, have decided that O. K. means only kissing, nothing else in the world.

Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about trifles."

George R. T. Hewes, supposed to be the last of the Boston Tea Party, died recently at German Flatts, (N.Y.) at the advanced age of 106 years.

The Eastern Railroad is now opened from Newburyport to Portsmouth. The cars run three times daily from Boston to Portsmouth.

Those cabalistic letters O. K. which stand for "all correct," have lately become transposed to K. O. and in that connection mean "kicked out."

According to the book of Jasher, recently published, Neomah, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah. Gals, don't despair.

A western merchant advertises "Ladies O. K. Stockings," and "Gentlemen's Democratic Republican Suspenders." Also, a small quantity of "Prime Hugo Paw Bed-cords, cheap for cash."

Resolutions have been introduced into the assembly of New Jersey, calling upon the banks to state whether they are now paying specie for their notes—and if not, when they intend to resume paying specie.

The best definition, says the Baltimore Clipper, of those classical letters, O. K. in reference to Maine, is that the return from that State seems "oddly calculated"—for no two papers appear to agree.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Philadelphia, about nine o'clock on Saturday evening last. The waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the time.

Apples for Sale.

OF eight different kinds, by the barrel, bushel or peck. Apply to Bacon & Baird, (Neponset Village) Dorchester; George Spear, Sea Street, or to SAMUEL COPELAND, Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Winter Apples.

A FEW Barrels of good winter apples, viz.—Baldwin, Russets and Greening, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM, Quincy, Oct. 31. 3w

For Sale,

THE Shop situated on Washington Street, rear of Hay Stalls. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

School Books.

TRADERS, Teachers, and others supplying themselves with School Books, may find a complete assortment and be furnished on the most favorable terms at the Quincy Bookstore.

CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, Nov. 7. 2m

To Let,

THE Room under the Store of Eliza Packard & Co. and the Chamber Rooms, over said store, suitable for carrying on the boot and shoe business or a tenement for a small family. Apply to WILLIAM M. CORNELL, Quincy, Nov. 7. 3w

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public auction, by virtue of a license granted by the Probate Court of Norfolk County, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 24th of November instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of Alexander Tower, late of Braintree, in said County, shoemaker, deceased, hereinafter described, as will raise the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate, to wit:—

One acre and a half of Upland with the buildings thereon, situated in said Braintree, subject to the right of dower.

For further particulars, inquire of FREEMAN WHITE, Adm. Braintree, Nov. 7. 3w

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 3. 1f

Eastern Wood.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at the head of the Quincy Canal, fifty cords of excellent Eastern Wood, which will be delivered in the centre of the town for six and a half dollars per cord.

EBENEZER BENT, Quincy, Aug. 22. 1f

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.
Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12. 1f

Notice.

THE PEW, No. 4, in the Universalist Meeting-house, is offered for sale or to let.

Also—The Shed, No. 4, in the rear of said Meeting-house, for sale or to let.

Also—A House at Quincy Point will be leased.

Inquire of ALBERT HERSEY, Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some malicious or mischievous persons or persons have recently broken off the top of one, and otherwise damaged several others, of the ornamental trees set out in the enclosure of the Stone Meeting-house in this town, the undersigned, in behalf of the Society, hereby offer the above reward to any person who will give information as to the offender or offenders may be brought to conviction and just punishment.

The Committee also hereby forbid all boys from entering the said enclosure for the purpose of playing or any way trespassing therein, as all trespassers will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

LEWIS BASS, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, JAMES NEWCOMB, Parish Committee. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, Quincy, July 11. 1f

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LEWIS BASS, JOSIAH BRIGHAM, JAMES NEWCOMB, Parish Committee. BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR. GEORGE NEWCOMB, Quincy, July 11. 1f

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 13 1/2, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co. Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Ives & Bennett,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 114 Washington Street, Boston,

HAVE for sale a general assortment of Classical and School Books, of all the most approved kinds, latest editions; Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Works of Theology, Medicine, History; New Publications of the day, etc., etc.

BIBLIES, English and American editions, all sizes and thicknesses, which are for sale.

AT Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Hancock House, on TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at one o'clock in the afternoon, an assortment of Glass, Britannia, Japan and Tin Ware, and numerous other articles, it being part of a Tin Pedlar's load.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 1w

Potatoes and Beans.

WILL be for sale this morning, or on Monday next, at the head of Quincy Canal, on board of the schooner Mary Frances, six hundred bushels of prime Chenango Potatoes and sixty bushels of Pea Beans.

Quincy, Nov. 21. 1w

Quincy Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of superior qualities, consisting in part of the following articles—

Ladies French Kid Walking Shoes, high and low-laced; Ladies Fine Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies Leather Walking Shoes; Ladies French Morocco and Ladies French Kid Slippers. Ladies figured and plain Rubbers, etc., etc.

Also—Gentlemen's Dancing Pumps; Calf, Kip and Cowhide Boots, Botines and Shoes. Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, etc., etc., at fair prices.

Boot and Shoe Maker's FINDINGS.

Gentlemen's Calico Cloth made to order and warranted to fit, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

GEORGE B. NIGHTINGALE, Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Muslins.

E. PACKARD & Co. have just received a fresh lot of Muslins for dresses.

Also—A good assortment of low priced CALICOES.

Quincy, Nov. 14. 1f

Wood at Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th of November inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, a number of lots of Wood standing on land owned by James H. Smith, situated near the Bunker Hill Quarry, and very easy of access, entrance to the lot near the house owned by Mr. Samuel Polk.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Act. Quincy, Nov. 14. 3w

Fall Goods.

FOR sale, new lot of Fall Goods, among which are—Bacon Cloths; very heavy mixed Broadcloths; Cotton and Woolen Flannels; dark Calicos; blk. Silk; Cassimeres, &c.—at low prices.

Also—1 Case HATS, of superior quality.

E. PACKARD & CO. Quincy, Sept. 19. 1f

Almanacs for 1841.

OLD FARMER'S and all other kinds of Almanacs for 1841, by the dozen or single, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Oct. 24. 10w

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No. 12 Washington street, where he will be happy still to answer the calls of those who may desire his services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. 1f

Stoves.

THE subscriber has received and offers for sale, at very low prices as they can be purchased in Boston, Hathaway's, Union, and Moore's Patent Cooking Stoves. Orders for other Stoves will be answered.

Also—A variety of the Cylinder and the Parlor Stoves.

ENSIGN S. FELLOWS. Quincy, Sept. 26. 3w

For Sale.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, March 25. 1f

Horse Blankets!!

AN INVOICE of Horse Blankets, just received, of asorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by

MANLEY & BRIGHAM, No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10. 1f

Flannels.

5, 4, 4, and 7 1/2 fine White Flannel; twilled and plain Red Flannel; Figured Red and Orange Salisbury Flannel for sale by

JOSIAH BRIGHAM & Co.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 1f

Horse.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.
THE FAMILY MEETING.
BY MRS. W. H. COX.

It was a festival—that morn of joy—
Which ever opens on our favored land
With peals of bells and heavy guns—
With music and the floating flag,
Proclaiming hard-earned peace. 'Tis well this day—
The anniversary of our nation's birth
Comes to us in the genial month
Of fruit, and flowers, and verdant waving foliage;
That at this hour, we may appreciate
Our home, our matchless native land—
As well in beauty as security.

'Twas by the river side
A dwelling stood, so mossy and time-worn;
A century would hardly tell its age;
And on this morning, spirit stirring,
Each casement was thrown open, and
Every little while, a happy singing voice
Was by the old spring heard. And oft the fairy tones,
Came with the hum of bees, and notes of birds,
From 'mid the garden walks and flowers—
For every thing that's beautiful or rare,
Is into requisition called
This day—for they are coming home—the absent ones,
Whom care, and study, and the marriage tie,
Have sondered from the shelter of that roof—
So ancient and paternal. 'Tis done—
Her verdant, love wrought work is finished!
And with buoyant heart and beaming eye,
She stands and smiles upon the gipsy bower
Her hands have wreathed, where flowers of every hue,
From the deep damask to the faint sweet-briar,
Are twined with branches of thick pine and birch,
Bright and almost numberless.

They're coming now—
And here is one, who from the fire-side went
Full ten years since, a happy, trusting bride;
And though the laps of time has changed
Her uncheck'd laugh and ringing voice,
To kind and smiling soberness—
She is not less the happier;
While from the carriage step her children spring
With that same careless glee, so recent hers;
And 'midst the din of words and welcomes,
Another dear, familiar form
Has stolen softly through the winding path,
And comes unnoticed midst the noisy group—
It is the student; he has flung aside
His themes, and books, and thoughtfulness,
And rowed his boat across the river wave,
To meet the glad companions of his earlier days—
But parted for a stronger union;
And flushed with exercise, he grasps
A hand of each—his elder matron sister,
And youngest still—the lily of the vale;
Another brother comes—and he has brought
A lovely stranger—a simple, quiet girl,
Who comes amid the circle of that family
Secure of love from every kindred heart.
While reigning sole in one. A welcome greets them
both—
Sincere and ardent, as a father's joy—
A mother's chastened, peaceful happiness—
A brother's love and sister's pure affection, breathes—
And all the blessed truth is light to him,
And hope upon the entried path before her!

They all are met—
And oft throughout the livelong day
They wander round the garden paths and groves,
In pleasant, earnest converse—
And roam about the river banks
So much like olden time, or rest beneath
The green old oak, an ancient, noble shade—
But at the sunset hour from forth the low large room,
Which Emma's hands had wreathed so splendidly,
There rose a song—a simple lay—
Where every voice was audible
In real thrilling melody.

The day is past—
The kindred band have gone
Each to another home, but till revolving hours
Have brought a festive like this
Again—the cherished memory of its pleasures seem
An isle of verdure in life's desert way.

ANECDOTES.

SAILOR'S YARN. A sailor was once telling of a country where the sun was so hot that the inhabitants used no fire. "How do they bite their tittles then?" said an elderly lady. "Why, you see," said Jack, "a big glass is rigged in the tops of the chimneys, which brings the sun in a focus, right into the kettle." "I am, what a cur'wold," said the old lady, as she replaced her spectacles on her nose.

NEW DISCOVERIES. "Grandmother," said a philosopher in frock and trowsers, "we must cause an incision in the apex, and create a corresponding aperture at the base, then apply it to the lips, and at the first inhalation the contents are extracted." "Lord-a-mary!" said the old lady, "how amazin'! When I was a child we only broke a hole in both ends and sucked it. Well I declare, what privileges the children now-a-days have!"

PICTURES. "Nothing," once said an old gentleman to us, "so much indicates the nature of a man's taste, as the style of the paintings which decorate the walls of his dwelling." "But," we inquired, "suppose he has no pictures?" "Then he has no taste," quickly responded the sage.

RETRAIT. Some time ago, a certain clergyman being at the point of death, but having afterwards recovered, was told that a young clergyman was applying for the next presentation. The reverend gentleman having called upon the young clergyman, upbraided him with wishing to supplant him. "I now perceive," added he, "that you wanted my death, sir." "No, no," replied the other, "I only wanted your living, sir."

A WISE ANSWER. In West Africa, the Church Missionary Society of England, have a school for poor negro children. It is related of a little girl who belonged to that school, that when one of her fellow pupils had beaten her, she was asked—"Did you beat her again?" She answered, "No, I left it to God." The annals of philosophy and human wisdom might be searched in vain, for any thing equal to that answer.

THE EFFECT OF HABIT. A diner-out in a certain gay city, in the land of cakes, had a recess of a couple of days in one week from his gastronomic labors. "Do you know?" said he to a friend, "that I went to bed sober two nights last week, and felt very little the worse for it?"

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results, such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Apertives, in general, is that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an apertive is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally:

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafarers, persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and constiveness follows as an inevitable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of constiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

Mr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Itching, Anxiety, languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inverted Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful—so much so, that in Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL—designed as a domestic guide to health. This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. f

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALSAM OF HOARHOUND, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

FOUR superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1. f

New Goods.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL, No. 24 Dock Square, have received a new and good assortment of Dry Goods, adapted to the season, which they will be happy to offer to their friends in Quincy and vicinity, at such terms as cannot fail to suit.

Boston, Oct. 10. f

Dr. Fletcher's Patent Truss.

THOSE afflicted with HERNIA may find the most perfect relief, and in many cases a radical cure, from the newly invented Truss of Dr. Fletcher of Boston. This Truss is exceedingly simple in its construction, and for lightness and ease to the wearer, for durability, economy and perfect adaptation to both sexes and all ages, unrivaled. Dr. Fletcher received the Diploma for this invaluable instrument from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association at their late Fair. It has been highly commended by Dr. Smith, editor of the Boston Medical Journal, who has illustrated it with accurate drawings; and has been pronounced by the most eminent Surgeons superior to any in use.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report.

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Secretary.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc., J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

RETRAIT. Some time ago, a certain clergyman being at the point of death, but having afterwards recovered, was told that a young clergyman was applying for the next presentation. The reverend gentleman having called upon the young clergyman, upbraided him with wishing to supplant him. "I now perceive," added he, "that you wanted my death, sir." "No, no," replied the other, "I only wanted your living, sir."

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Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and expelling all morbid and noxious matter from the body, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHIXON'S BITTERS have been publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of:

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Cough, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat. Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms.

Prepared only by Doct. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. f

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc, and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. f

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM,

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water-brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Insanity to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing Children Infantum or Summer Complaint; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception, it is one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds may, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr.

Quincy, June 13. f

W. B. MOFFAT'S BALSAM,

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Insanity to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramps, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, fretting and crying of Infants, and for all Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 48.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.
The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:
GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.
Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

"All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confident in giving every individual relief who may be desirous to call upon him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well satisfied.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those used by Mr. John Beach, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; Improvised Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Protrusus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Protrusus Uteri, which have answered in cases where previous have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hall's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do.; Far's do.; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; Frenchdo.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shinker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do; double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

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The subscriber makes and keeps in hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacture.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are authorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

The subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Neponset Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

Neponset Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashion, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fine similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

"The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrearages; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time of the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Single copies of the paper, Six CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOASIAH B. COOCK, Jr., Quincy Railroad.

JUSTIN SPEAR, "Stone Quarries.

ORIN P. BACON, Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr., South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN, Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY, Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER, South Scituate.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR, Lynn.

N. B. OSBORNE, Salem.

FREEMAN HUNT, New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE SWISS VOLUNTEER.

Greece had, at length, awakened from her slumber! The spirit which, in ages long gone past, had nerve her Leonidas and his heroic band to their glorious sacrifice, was abroad over her land, moving the hearts of her children to the resolution to break the chains of bondage, or perish in the struggle. The spirit of liberty! Terrible was the suffering which this struggle had already cost, and unequal was the contest. A people long trodden to the earth, beneath the iron heel of despotism, arrayed against the might of the Ottoman empire. Deep was the sympathy awakened in her behalf, and many were the volunteers who came from many countries, individually, to her standard; but, as yet, there was not the arm of any national power raised in the cause of unhappy Greece.

The setting sun shone brightly upon one of the most beautiful valleys of Switzerland, and added beauty and glory to the lofty mountains by which it was environed. In a mansion, distinguished above all others of the valley for the elegance of its appearance, a family group was now gathered. All around them told of prosperity and happiness, yet every countenance wore the impress of deep sorrow. From the first intelligence of the efforts of the Greeks to free themselves from their oppressors, the sympathies of this family had been deeply interested in the cause; but they then little thought how precious was the offering which they would be called upon to sacrifice at its altar. Albert Erhardt, the eldest child of this family, felt that sympathy was not all which duty called him to render in so holy a cause. He was a bold, an ardent character, and nature had formed him an enthusiast. Born in a land of liberty, and ever worshipping its spirit, he felt that it would be a glorious privilege to devote himself to aid the descendants of a noble race, whose names he had ever revered in their efforts to free themselves from bondage—to suffer and bleed, perhaps, with them. Ardently as he loved his family, he believed himself called upon to rend asunder the strong ties which bound him to them. Yet when he told them of this conviction, and implored his parents' permission for his departure and blessing upon the enterprise, it was to them as startling and unexpected as if a thunderbolt had fallen upon them, ere the appearance of the heavens gave token of a coming storm. The possibility of being called upon to part with a loved one from their number to aid the cause in which their feelings were so much enlisted, had never occurred to them. Their devotion was not equal to the required sacrifice, and the permission which he so much desired, was withheld. Yet when they saw that which they had believed was but a hasty impulse, gained strength with time, instead of passing away with it, and that Albert's happiness was gone, unless he could seek it in the path which his own inclination had pointed out, they did, at last, yield a reluctant compliance, and the morning's sun would witness his departure from his home. It is a sad thing to part from a much loved friend for a long period, even when no uncommon danger is anticipated; but, oh! how much more sorrowful, when that loved one goes forth to be surrounded by danger and death on every side. There were sad hearts that night in the house of Albert Erhardt. The parents who ever had looked upon him, their eldest born, as the prop on which they were to lean in their declining years, sorrowed deeply, for they feared that they should see his face no more. And Louise, his lovely sister, to whom happiness had scarcely deserved the name, if unshared by this dear brother—how was she to bear this painful separation? And his young brother, too, just entering into manhood, who had ever looked upon him as the example to guide his own steps! Nor was he indifferent to the suffering which he was causing these loved ones, but he felt he was called to fulfil a high purpose, and that it did not become him to falter in his course.

Irene was now alone and unprotected, and the day succeeding that of her father's funeral she became the wife of Albert Erhardt. Theirs was a sad bridal, and as they took the vows which were to bind them until death should part them, both felt that those vows might soon be broken.

Time passed on and brought no relief, and the hopes of that little garrison grew fainter if hope still lingered in their breasts. Their numbers were now wasting from famine and sickness, the consequence of their suffering and privation, as well as from the attacks of the enemy. The earth within the town was broken and ploughed by the shells which were thrown into it, and the inhabitants were obliged to excavate subterranean dwellings to shelter them, when they could be allowed to rest.

The women had long since formed themselves

with him, yet ever blending with all else in his mind, was the thought of Greece, redeemed, regenerated, and restored to the glory which encircled her in ages long gone by, and he felt that could he be instrumental in effecting this great purpose, he would be willing to be laid in an early grave, far from his own country and kindred. But he resolved, that should this be his fate, his name should be remembered with honor.

Missilonghi was beleaguered by the Turks, and Albert Erhardt was numbered among its defenders. Many and great were the dangers through which he had passed since he first trod the shores of Greece, and his name was enrolled with those of her most intrepid warriors. The devotion to her cause which was first kindled in his heart, now glowed with a brighter and more intense flame. And he had now another tie to bind him to her interests, unknown to him when he first devoted himself to her service—an attachment to one of her loveliest daughters. If aught could have increased his efforts in the defence of Missilonghi, it would have been that she he loved was within its walls. The year previously to the commencement of the siege of Missilonghi he was dangerously wounded in an engagement with the Turks. Constantine Leonardi, a brother in arms, conveyed him to his house to remain until his wounds should be healed. That home contained a light of loveliness—the only treasure left him, of what had once been a household band—his daughter, Irene. She was preserved almost by a miracle, when all her family were massacred by their merciless oppressors. Leonardi had left his family, supposing them safe from immediate danger, and joined his heroic countrymen in their struggle—he came again, and all was desolate. The vine was there, under which his wife and children so often gathered, but its shadow was cast upon their lifeless forms, and the earth beneath it was stained with their blood. Oh! the heart-rending agony of that hour to that bereaved husband and father!

Henceforth, he said, I will live only for vengeance! But when he learned that Irene still survived, and he recovered her from the place of her concealment, his heart softened, and tears came to her relief. Since then they had never parted, but Irene had accompanied her father wherever duty called him; from one post of danger to another. As Albert recovered he became deeply interested in the gentle Irene. In the wandering and bewilderment of his illness, he had imagined her, as she glided noiselessly about him, to be a ministering angel, and again he would be transported in fancy to his native land, and think the companion of his childhood—his sister Louise—was beside him. Her watchful care aided his recovery, and he was restored to health and active service.

Irene was well worthy of the affections of Albert Erhardt, and she had the heart to return it. Hers was not the bright and joyous spirit so common in the spring-time of life. How could one who had suffered as she had suffered, and been bereaved as she had been bereaved, ever again joyous? Yet hers was a nature full of deep, and ardent, and holy feeling, as she was devoted to her father and her country; and the devotion and self-sacrifice of Albert in the cause of that suffering country, would alone have endeared him to her heart, even had he been otherwise less worthy of its affections. Their faith was plighted to each other, but their marriage was to be delayed until brighter days should dawn on Greece. Yet there now seemed little hope, even should those days arise, that they should survive to behold them, for the force within Missilonghi was almost hopelessly small, when compared in number to its besiegers, and they had sworn that rather than surrender it to the enemy, they would perish beneath its ruins. Albert commanded at one of the most dangerous posts, and Leonardi at another. Irene's apprehensions were ever on the rack for the safety of these loved ones; yet she did not shrink from the performance of their duty. Months passed, and their small garrison was constantly diminishing, yet she gave thanks to heaven that those dear ones were still spared. But her hour of bereavement came. Her father had but just left her, and gone forth to his duty about the walls, when his bleeding form was borne in by his comrades. He had been instantly killed by the bursting of a bomb, thrown into the town. Soon as Albert heard of his father's fall he hastened to Irene. As he entered, she was bending over the lifeless form, and her tears were fast falling upon it. As she perceived him, she said, "he is gone, and I have no longer any ties save to thee and my country."

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

with the authorities of this State. It had a place on the bills called continental currency; it was adopted as the state flag, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought beneath it. The English government disapproved of the coining of silver money in the colonies. To avert or conciliate the royal displeasure, the general court made a present to majesty, consisting of "ten barrels of cranberries, two hogsheads of special good samp, and three thousand of cod fish!"

For the Quincy Patriot.

MEETING IN BRAINTREE.

On Monday evening, November 16th, 1840, the whig republicans of Braintree met at the Town Hall, to unite in expressions of joy for the deliverance of our country from the power of a corrupt administration. The Hall was beautifully illuminated for the occasion. Mr. Samuel Hayden, Vice President of the Whig Association, presided, and John B. Arnold was chosen Secretary pro tem.

After a few remarks, it was voted to choose a committee to draft and report resolutions for the meeting, and the committee reported the following, viz:

Whereas, The present and past administrations of our government, have forsaken the time-honored policy of Washington, and other sages and fathers of our land, renowned alike for their wisdom and patriotism, and have, at the instigation of rash, passions, plunged into a series of mad experiments upon the welfare of our common country, trebling our expenses, involving it in debt, prostrating its business, and forcing upon us the Sub Treasury system, and low wages of European countries, increasing by every means executive power and patronage, and proposing a large standing army, thereby evidently paving the way for the establishment of a military despotism, after the manner of the old world; and whereas, also, the people have declared at the ballot box, by a mighty majority, their sense of their danger and determination to cast out of the high places of power and trust, those unfaithful servants that have abused their confidence, therefore,

Resolved, That we look upon the prospects of a change in the administration of the affairs of our government, with feelings of the highest satisfaction and encouragement.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that the government of our country for the next four years, (and we hope for a longer period to come,) will be administered on the principles of democracy as taught and practised by the venerable fathers of our country.

Resolved, That in the election of Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison of Ohio, we have the highest reason to rejoice, believing that his past life, his public services, his noble and generous disposition, and above all his honesty, (quality always desirable in office holders,) are the surest pledge of his future conduct; and that the immense majority of thirty thousand in his own State, and where he is best known, is the most triumphant refutation of all the base slanders which have been so unspuriously heaped upon his character.

Resolved, That we have cause of self-gratulation that Massachusetts has come up with so strong a hand to this good work; that she has given sixteen thousand of unbought suffrages to honest John Davis, and that the motives that actuated this host of freemen, are at least as high and holy as those of the unlucky wight who so unfortunately placed the present incumbent in the Gubernatorial chair of the old Bay State.

Resolved, That the County of Norfolk has right to be proud of her firm resistance to the invasion of Custom House troops, and other emissaries of power, and that she has redeemed herself from the stain of loco-focism, notwithstanding such mighty efforts to keep her neck in the yoke.

Resolved, That old Braintree, though little among the thousands of Columbia, may justly congratulate herself for contributing her full share toward the redemption of her country in opposition to the extraordinary exertions of the hirelings of the administration.

The following resolution was offered by the presiding officer and adopted by the association.

Resolved, That the President of a republican government, who will ransack twenty-five despotic and tyrannical countries of the old world to learn how to keep our money, justly merits the condemnation which the present Chief Magistrate has so signalized received.

Several gentlemen from Weymouth cheering us with their presence and patriotic songs, gave rise to the following sentiment:

Our friends from Weymouth—They have our thanks for their presence and good feelings, may we soon have an opportunity to return them the compliment.

To this T. C. Webb, responded in an appropriate sentiment which was not recollectable by the Secretary.

The following sentiment was offered by a member of the Association.

Quincy and Randolph—May children imitate the good examples of the parents.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Remarks were made and patriotic songs were sung, all tending to inspire those present with a determination to resist tyranny in any form.

After paying all bills without the help of British gold, and partaking of refreshments, and voting to have the proceedings of the meeting published in the *Atlas*, Roxbury Democrat, and Quincy Patriot, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. ARNOLD, *Sec. pro tem.*

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Nov. 26, 1840.

I am happy to say, that the stock for the erection of the Merchants' Exchange in State Street, Boston, has all been taken up, and arrangements will commence immediately for its erection. R. G. Shaw, Esq., is the President of the Company, and having, as I have been informed, some interest in certain granite quarries of Maine, the stone may come from that

quarter. It would be an unpopular move with the Bostonians, for as yet, they give the Quincy granite the preference of all others. Let your enterprising stone contractors look after this matter. The job is a good one, and if taken up in Quincy will be highly beneficial to the business interests of the town. There can be no doubt that the stone for the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument will go from your ledges, for uniformity sake, if nothing more. The stone work for these important improvements cannot fall short of three hundred thousand dollars; a pretty little sum to circulate in your town within two years.

Wonderful is the vigor and industry of your distinguished townsmen, Hon. J. Q. Adams. He is now on his journey to Washington, giving lectures to his countrymen every evening. On Monday evening of last week, he gave a lecture, I believe on "Faith," at Hartford, on Tuesday at New Haven, and on Wednesday evening last at New York. His reception by the Gothamites was truly flattering. It having been announced that the Ex President was to lecture on Wednesday evening, at an early hour, an immense concourse of people had assembled to listen to the word of this great and venerable man. On his entering the spacious and crowded Hall, the vast assembly arose, *en masse*, uncovered, to honour the lecturer who had been the companion of Washington and Jefferson, and who became ultimately one of their successors to the Presidential Chair. Mr. Adams, now in his seventy-fourth year, is a remarkable man, a giant in intellect, a scholar who never tires over his silent books. For years, the morning and evening sun has witnessed him plodding in the paths of literature, and for more than thirty years past the night, that season for man's slumber, has borne witness to his labours. His mind is a vast store-house of knowledge—a receptacle for the literature of this and all former ages. Still he lives, and is in good health. With him intellectual labour conduced to longevity; it is nutriment to his soul and body. In him is concentrated more learning than any other man of our country. Like the oxygen gas to combustion, his mighty attainments feed vitality and bid fair to lengthen his years to the nonagenarian days of his honored paternity.

The grand jury of Suffolk County, after a patient investigation, have returned a true bill against the noted Mrs. Hannah Kinney for the murder of her husband in Boston the past summer. The indictment charges in substance, that the prisoner on the 10th day of August, and on divers other days between that and on the 16th August, mixed and mingled white arsenic in the food and drink of her husband, which she administered to him; and the more certainly and speedily to destroy life, she afterwards, on the 18th of August, mixed arsenic with some herb tea prepared for her husband. Mrs. Kinney is said to be, *in person*, very handsome, and much sympathy is felt for her here. She appeared firm and dignified in Court, was neatly attired and wore her veil up. She plead not guilty, and when asked if she was ready for trial, she replied with a *smile*, she was, and the sooner the better. No day has been assigned for the trial, but it will come on shortly. It has been hinted that Mr. Webster will appear as her counsel. But this is not all women poisoning. Eliza Stubbs is to be tried this week in the municipal court for an attempt to poison a girl who lived with her, (in what capacity the deponent sayeth not,) by the name of Eliza Moore. Eliza, it appears, did not die, but if reports are true, no thanks to Mrs. Stubbs. I guess Mrs. Kinney will be acquitted and Mrs. Stubbs convicted.

The weather is abominable, operating on the animal spirits like an incubus. Here you scarce despatch your dinner at two o'clock in the afternoon, and dispose of a principe, before the gas lights are ignited and to evening has set in, in good earnest. I hate these city hours for dinner, and wish with all my heart, the cits would revert to the good old hour of twelve o'clock, in imitation of their forefathers, for their noon repast.

Dull as the weather is, business continues lively. Public and private sales have been ready. There is a good demand for coffee, cotton and fish. Raisins go off by cargoes at good prices. Flour sells brisk and the stock is not large. The average wholesale price is \$5 per barrel. Corn is dull and difficult of sale,—medium price fifty-one cents per bushel. The prices of sugar and tea are looking upward a little. Molasses is quoted from twenty to thirty cents per gallon. Provisions are reasonable. Medium price of beef per barrel \$10. Hogs are selling in the market at six cents per pound; new milk cheese eight to ten cents. Chenango potatoes thirty-five to forty cents per bushel. Such are some of the prices of the Boston market at the present time. The necessities of life will be reasonable if not low through the coming winter. The crops of the past season have been bountiful in our land, for God has smiled upon man's labour. In this city of charity, the poor and needy will be kindly remembered.

I will close with a word or two on politics. Gen. Harrison will get the comfortable number of twenty-two out of twenty-six States of the Union for President, or not far from 230 of the 294 electoral votes. Speculation begins to rise relative to the formation of his cabinet. Messrs. Clay, Webster, Preston, Rives, Davis, Talmadge, Leigh, and many others, have been named as cabinet officers. But as yet all is conjecture. Gen. Harrison may disappoint them all and call around him men of both parties, the most distinguished for their talents and patriotism, without having been fierce actors in the great political contest that has just closed.

This can be hardly expected, and it is probable that his cabinet will be formed of prominent men from the whig and conservative ranks. The general belief is here, that there will be a thorough revolution of every civil office in the gift of the President, both at home and abroad. 'Wasn't that a jump?'

DANGEROUS TRIFLING. Three young men residing at Kensington, near Philadelphia, while passing home in the night, removed, merely for sport, a stove from the door of a neighbor to an alley. The owner, hearing a noise, opened an upper window and fired a large horse pistol at them, by which one of the young men, will probably lose his life.

where there existed a difference of political opinion.

Already have the respective political parties named their candidates as successor to President Harrison. Gen. Scott, it is thought will receive the whig nomination. With the democratic party, the names of Lewis Cass, Judge McLean and Richard M. Johnson, have been mentioned. There can be no doubt that Gov. Cass of Michigan, now our minister to France, is one of the most talented and worthy men of our country—a popular man in every sense of the word. As a statesman he takes the first rank. His name would be a host in itself. Judge McLean of the United States Supreme Court, who lives in Ohio, once was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. He was formerly Postmaster General, and is universally acknowledged to be a great jurist and statesman. Col. Johnson, the present Vice President, well known as a gallant officer, who slew Tecumseh in single combat, (military men being all the go,) his name will

never neglects for a moment, he is to be the leading counsel before the Supreme Court, in the labor-requiring case of the Amistad Captives. If Gen. Harrison were to offer him a seat in the Cabinet, we are not so sure but he might accept it, and we are quite confident no man would work harder or to a better purpose.—Lynn Freeman.

FREEDOM OF SUFFRAGE. Dr. Franklin was once a member of a body in which it was contended that a certain amount of property (fifty dollars) should constitute a right to vote. The doctor was opposed to it. 'To-day,' he said, 'a man may own a Jackass, and he is entitled to vote; but before the election comes, the Jackass dies. The man in the meantime has become more experienced—his knowledge with government and his acquaintance with mankind are more extensive—and he is therefore better qualified to make a selection of rulers, but the Jackass is dead and the man cannot vote. Now, gentlemen, pray inform me, in whom is the right of suffrage? Is it the man or the Jackass?'

VARIETY.

A JOKE AND THE AFTER CLAP. The Philadelphia Chronicle states, that a lady of Southwark, who had conceived some cause of dislike for a certain physician of that quarter, and being disposed to wound his feelings and mortify his professional dignity, hit on the following expedient for so doing. She sent for the doctor, intimating in her message that a sick person stood in need of his services. The doctor arrived, entered the apartment where the lady sat with two female acquaintances, and was directed to a cradle, in which he expected to find a sick child. On removing the quilt, he discovered a large tom cat, fitted up with a baby's cap, etc., and at the moment of making this discovery, he heard a half suppressed titter proceeding from the corner of the room where the ladies sat. The doctor, no wise daunted, changed not a muscle of his countenance but with the gravity becoming a physician, felt the pulse of the quadruped, took out his pencil, wrote a prescription, took up his hat and cane, fade the ladies good afternoon and departed. As soon as he was out of hearing, the woman and her companions gave a full burst to their merriment and laughed over the trick for an hour, when their mirth was somewhat damped by the entrance of a young man who presented the doctor's bill, wherein he was charged the maximum price for a visit. Nothing could be said against the justice of the demand, and the money was paid with evident vexation. So the doctor had his joke as well as the lady.

FLORIDA WAR. The attempt to form a treaty with the Seminoles has proved abortive. The Indians, says the Pensacola Gazette of the 7th inst., "have again broken faith and left the whites to wonder at their treachery. On breaking loose at Tampa, they killed one man, firing seven balls into his body and scalping him, within a few hundred yards of twenty-five hundred troops. Gen. Armistead started with a regiment of men for Fort King. Brig. Gen. Atkinson, has been stricken with paralysis; and there is but little probability of his ever being able again to take the field."

A NOVEL SIGHT. As the carpenter of a packet ship, at Philadelphia, was boring a hole through the side of the vessel for the purpose of inserting a scupper, a large rat was seen to wind out of the hollow of the auger, which was very large, and was followed by six or eight others, in such rapid succession that the aghast carpenter began to conclude he had bored into a nest of some strange species of snake with seven heads and as many tails. He course kept at a respectful distance until satisfied that they were really rats.

FIRE PROOF. A salute of one hundred guns

was lately fired from board of a vessel from Eastport, Me., then lying at one of the slips in New York, in honor of the whig triumph in New Jersey and Maine. A gentleman who had been assisting, was sitting on the comings of the hatchway, with three cartridges under him, on the first step descending, and one in his hand, the four exploded instantly, having caught fire from a spark from a brand which was used instead of a heated iron. The gentleman was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, but escaped entirely unhurt, having only his hair and clothes singed.

BUENOS AIRES. A letter from this place to the editor of the New York American, says:—You would be surprised to hear the cheap prices of things here, except articles of foreign produce and manufacture, which are prohibited by the blockade. Some of the best horses I ever rode, are selling at five dollars each. Beef is only half a cent a pound. A whole sheep weighing forty or fifty pounds—twenty cents. Fowls, twelve and a half cents a pair. Turkey from twenty to thirty cents a pair, wild ducks, partridges, pheasants, pigeons, and all kinds of game, in proportion. A good house furnished can be had for twenty dollars a month. Fuel, however, is very dear, and also coffee, tea, sugar, rice, etc. It is a very common thing here to burn ears of corn for fuel, being much cheaper than wood. Sometimes in a great scarcity of wood they kill horses and burn the fat and bones. Sheep too are often burned—being very fat, they make quite a blaze. This looks a little like a traveller's story, but it is nevertheless true.

UNNATURAL UNION. A great deal of excitement has prevailed in Southwark, suburb of Philadelphia, for several days past, owing to the fact being ascertained that one of the oldest, wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the district had married his own grand daughter!

A young woman about twenty. The marriage ceremony was performed by an Alderman of Moyamensing, who did not know the female.

Money is said to have been the object of the young woman. The old man had been married twice before.

COLLEGE ROW. Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, has been killed in a college row by one of the students. The students were all masked at the time of the disturbance, and the murderer fired a pistol at the Professor, who died of the wound a day or two after. Several of the students have been arrested. The guilty individual is thought to be a young man from Georgia. The Professor is spoken of in the Virginia papers in terms of the utmost respect, and his death is looked upon as a public calamity.

LIGHT PENALTY FOR MURDER. On the occasion of the trial of William P. Darmes for the murder of A. J. Davis, late editor of the St. Louis Argus, the shattered skull of the deceased was brought into Court, as evidence additional to that of the surgeons. The proceedings excited great interest, and the murderer was let off with a fine of five hundred dollars.

This is setting rather a small value upon the life of a most estimable citizen, murdered in cold blood.

CRACK COUNTIES. Lancaster County in Pennsylvania and Worcester County in this State, have given the largest whig majorities of any counties in the Union. Lancaster gives 4200 and Worcester 4500 whig majority. An additional fact of interest is that James Buchanan, (democrat,) United States Senator from Pennsylvania, resides in the former, and John Davis, Governor elect of this State, in the latter county.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY. There is to be a capital trial before the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting in Salem, for a horrible and unnatural offence, in which a brutal father, nearly sixty years old, is alleged to be the criminal, and his own daughter, only fourteen years old, the victim of his violence. The parties were residents of the same house, in the outskirts of Andover.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1840.

In Holland, nightingales and singing-birds in general, are protected from molestation; and bird-nesting, and every other injury to the melodists of the wood, is severely punished by local laws.

The Pendleton, S. C. Messenger reports that Mr. Preston intends to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, in which case Mr. McDuffie will be elected.

Six attempts have been made to assassinate Louis Philippe, since his elevation to the throne. Fourteen attempts were made upon the life of Henry IV. of France.

Nearly a fourth of the revenue of Russia is derived from the sale of spirits, it being a government monopoly. It is computed that eighty-two millions of gallons of brandy alone are drunk by the peasantry of that Empire.

John Moore, (whig,) has been elected to Congress in the third Congressional District of Louisiana, to supply the place of Hon. Rice Garland, resigned.

The Newburyport Herald says that when General Jackson was elected President over John Quincy Adams, the first person Mr. Van Buren called upon, on his arrival at Washington, was Mr. Adams; and hopes that Mr. Adams, immediately on his arrival at Washington, will return Mr. Van Buren's visit.

At New Orleans, the night after the close of the polls at the late election, a salute of twenty-six guns was fired by a committee of both political parties, in honor of the peaceful and orderly manner in which the election was carried on and concluded.

The conclusion of Hon. John Q. Adams' lecture on the Philosophy of Man's Life, is that the complete happiness of man depends upon his having "one fixed habitation—one wedded partner for life—one omnipotent God to worship."

A gentleman of fortune, in Berkshire, England, who kept three servant maids, was recently married to one of them, and on the following day his two sons followed his example by marrying the other two.

It is said there will not be another election for the choice of Member of Congress in the Tenth District until after the 1st of January. This is probably done in order to give the democrats a chance to nominate Gov. Morton.

A number of Van Buren men in Monroe county, New York, have already nominated Governor Cass for the Presidency.

The Buckeye Blacksmith, after making about forty speeches per month, for several months, has gone back to his shop, and left the sledge hammer of politics for that of honest industry.

The colored people in the State of New York are about to petition the Legislature to remove the restriction upon the elective franchise.

General Harrison will come into power with both branches of Congress in his favor, popular majority of the vote of probably two hundred thousand, and the Legislatures of nineteen, perhaps twenty-one states, in his favor. Such is the will of the people.

A series of resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representatives in Georgia, directing the Senators in Congress from that State to vote for the repeal of the Sub Treasury bill.

The Hawk Eye, of Burlington, Iowa Territory, says that the ballot-box at Burlington was in the shape of a tin bucket with a paper cover, and was placed in the Land Office over night, before the votes were counted.

J. D. Stevenson, who figured so conspicuously in the Glentworth business, has sailed for Havana, in company with the editor of the Washington Globe.

Every where, in all the States, General Harrison ran ahead of all the candidates on the ticket, and Mr. Van Buren uniformly fell behind all the candidates on the democratic ticket.

A gentleman last summer, made a bet

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ALBERT HERSEY and 25 others.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBATE OFFICE, Nov. 21st, A.D. 1840.

NORFOLK ss. An instrument purporting to be

MARY BICKNELL,

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 49.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

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HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss, as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange them there are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the following kinds, with new, that the late Mr. John Booth, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge & Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prostheses Ani, by wearing which, persons arcuated with a decan of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prostheses Uteri, which have answered in cases where the womb has failed. Suspended Trusses; Knee Caps, and Back Boards, are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if they do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them.—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spiral Truss; Rundell & do.; Farr's do.; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French & do.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing any of these instruments will be supplied by Mr. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL-ED SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

"Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have caused to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, in the details of the business, and by the death of Mr. Booth.

After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

if

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840.) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are au-

thorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

ABEL GLEASON.

Nepsonet Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the

firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Nepsonet Village,

and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,

OTIS BAIRD,

May 16.

Nepsonet Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

if

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among

other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit at

attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining

reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less

than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's

Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work

of the class in this country—containing original articles

from the first female writers, and selected matter

from the most celebrated English magazines—embel-

lished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel

engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views,

etc., portraits, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best,

new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales,

travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with

criticisms and notices of new publications.

The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in

the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now sur-

vives.

THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous

engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics

If the above works will be afforded on the same

conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

if

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encourage-

ment extended to him for the last four years,

hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the su-

perior manner in which he pledges himself to execute

all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public,

that he still continues at the old stand on Washington

Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page,

where he carries on

household

work.

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hopes,

QUINCY PATRIOT.

greatest of these is charity,—so also in regard to the three christian duties, preaching, prayer and singing—the greatest of these is singing.

Preaching and prayer we shall not need beyond the gloomy confines of earth, for all beyond is everlasting praise.

If then, singing is a christian duty, it is the duty of the christian to educate his children into a knowledge of sacred music. There is no instruction that will impart so much pleasure, or produce a greater moral and religious influence on the minds and habits of children, than the frequent exercise of singing sacred music. Children love to sing. How often have their countenances been lit up with a smile of joy when singing has been proposed as a part of the Sabbath school exercises. Religious truths may be rendered doubly interesting by the aid of song.

How often has the lone wanderer, who has strayed for years over the world's wide waste, a victim of vice, pollution and misery, been restored to virtue, happiness and home, by the rehearsal of some song, oft heard in youth, the recital of which called back tender recollections of childhood, endearing ties of home and absent friends, innocent pleasures, the house of prayer, the Sabbath school, and all the friendly admonitions, which now pierce like daggers the guilty soul.—*Sabbath School Messenger*.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1840.

In my last, I expressed the belief that no pledged pro-slavery man would ever again be the successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Public sentiment on the subject of slavery is daily becoming more manifest—advocates for its abolition are every where increasing. Slavery is a sin of the deepest dye, an evil that for the honor of the age, should soon exist only in the history of the past. One sixth of the inhabitants of the only self-governed nation on the globe, the land of Columbia and Liberty—of equal rights, and equal laws—are held in vassalage by their fellow men. At the present moment three millions of human beings are slaves in this republic. We boast of our institutions of equality—we claim to be a democracy of numbers—we glory in our land of liberty—we acknowledge in the very caption of our Constitution that all men are born free and equal, and yet the recording angel of Heaven, registers three millions of slaves in our country; beings, human beings, bought and sold in the market like cattle, merchandise, chattels. Well can we say that humanity weeps at this besetting sin of the nation, and the Supreme Ruler of the universe will demand a righteous retribution.

The question of universal emancipation will be met, ere four annual sums have risen and set, on political grounds; its merits will approach the ballot box, and here the cause of the slave will triumph, if it triumph at all. The few bold advocates for the extinction of slavery, that now labour in the vineyard with tears and reproach from man, are but the nucleus of the mighty mass that is soon to gather by force of the reforming spirit of the age, the amelioration of mankind, and speak in a voice of power and majesty against the institutions of negro slavery. The federal constitution may be pointed to, as the invincible conservative for the rights of the slave holder, but I mistake the progressive spirit of liberty, if the people do not alter that instrument, ere long, as they have a right to do, in favor of the down trodden and oppressed. The south is no longer mistress of the nation—long has she controlled the tariff—she has often brow beat the north into the subjection of measures peculiarly favorable to her interests—her slavery institutions have lost their potency in the choice of the chief magistracy of the nation. They are to thank themselves in part for it.

We have seen in the recent national election, that nearly all the slave holding states deserted Martin Van Buren, who it is well known, stood forth an able champion for their peculiar institutions, and who virtually staked his popularity in their defence. His course in their behalf was open and honorable; but they abandoned him and must take the consequences. The democracy of the non-slaveholding states, should advocate pro slavery views no longer; they must purge themselves from every impurity and come out the friends of liberty to all—whether white or colored. The air of America should be free for all to breathe, else it is not the land of liberty. The administration party were in the error in cherishing, so zealously the cause of slavery. They identified themselves with the friends of slavery and by such impolitic course Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and perhaps Michigan, in all one hundred and thirty electoral votes, were lost to the party at the recent choice of President. For in each the abolitionists had the balance of power and threw it in an unguarded moment in favor of General Harrison; though so far, he has shown himself a bitter foe to universal emancipation and glories in having done more for southern rights than any other man. We have no reason to doubt but what the next administration will be pro slavery; be it so—a redeeming spirit is abroad on our land, and if the democracy of the nation are true in practice to their principles, "the greatest good for the greatest number," they will again come into power. The abolition of slavery is democratic, and in this respect the anti-slavery citizens of our country are all democrats. Among them are to be found many of the ablest and best men, friends of temperance, and moral reform generally,—a cordial union of the democratic party with the abolitionists would ensure success in the right way.

X.

SINGULAR CONDUCT. An Italian tailor, residing in a small town near Berlin, was a man of brutal and vindictive character, but for a time had so mastered his nature as to induce a young

woman to marry him. He treated his wife with such cruelty that she was forced to sue for a separation. The parties met in court and a sentence of divorce was pronounced. Upon this announcement, he suddenly advanced to the table in the middle of the Court, placed upon it a small cask which he had concealed under his cloak, and addressing himself to the Judges, declared that they had delivered their own final judgment, for that the cask was filled with gunpowder, which he would instantly explode; and producing a flint and steel, began to cover his fearful machine with sparks. The Court being on the ground floor, the judges, counsel, plaintiff, witnesses and audience, were at once seen scrambling, pell-mell, from the windows as well as the doors, leaving the infatuated tailor to blow up himself alone. The cask, however, was well hooped, and though he continued to shower his sparks, the contents remained untouched, time enough to admit of a fire engine being brought and the tailor deluged with water. He was afterwards seized and pinioned, and the cask secured and examined, when, instead of gunpowder, it was found to contain some hemp seed! On being afterwards examined as to his motives for this extravagant joke, he said he only meant to punish the Judges for deciding against him. They, however, turned the trick upon himself, by condemning him to two years confinement.

FASTING. Distinct from religious ordinances and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently recommended and practised, as a means of removing incipient disease, and of restoring the body to its customary healthy sensations.

Howard the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repasts, and took his exercise on horseback. This list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, whenever they are sick. Happily for them they have no meddling prompters in the shape of well meaning friends, to force a stomach already enfeebled, and loathing its customary food, to digest this or that delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate, and the like. It would be a singular fashion, and yet be full as rational as the one just mentioned, if on eyes weakened by long exercise in the common light, we were to direct a stream of blue, or violet, or red, or even green light through a prism, in place of keeping them perfectly shaded and at rest.—*Journal of Health*.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES. The secret of preserving winter apples depends greatly upon doing every thing well as well as upon the mode.

The apples having been carefully picked, and great care should be exercised in this particular, as rotting generally commences at bruises, they are to be carefully laid in the barrels, very gently shaken down, and when the head is put in, it should press upon them sufficiently to prevent all rattling when the barrels are removed. This pressure never injures them or causes them to rot, if the barrels are not opened before the apples are needed for use. A layer of straw is found to do more injury than good. The barrels should then be placed on the north side of a building, or the coolest place to be obtained, protected from rain by boards, until the approach of very severe weather, when they are to be removed to the cellar, where they should remain undisturbed until needed for use. The cooler apples can be kept without freezing, the less hard are they to decay.—*New Genesee Farmer*.

HARD MONEY. Copper was not coined in England until the time of Elizabeth—and then in small quantities, and not well received. In 1672, a greater coinage took place, of half pennies and farthings. Silver pence, half-pence and farthings, were coined down to the reign of Edward III. 1354; then groats and half groats; next a shilling. Henry VIII. coined crowns; Edward VI. half crowns, six-pences and three-pences; Elizabeth, two-pences, and three farthing pieces. From 43d of Elizabeth to the present time, the coinage has remained the same. The first gold coin was under Henry III. 1257, in gold pennies. The guinea was coined in 1663, of Guinea gold, to go for 20s. but it never went for less than 21s. by tacit consent. It is computed that the whole coined cash of the kingdom passes through the Bank every three years.

NOVEL RAT TRAP. Take a barrel and stretch skin of parchment over it with a string; cut it across and athwart, nearly to the outside. Take some dripping and mix it with meal; smear it on the middle of the parchment. The rats will smell it, and treading on the parchment it will give way and they will fall into the water in the barrel. Put a plank for them to creep up to the barrel's brink outside, and strew some oatmeal on it. You must not let the water be too deep, but set a brick endways in it, and the first rat that is caught will make noise, which will entice more, so that they will fight for the possession of the brick, and the noise will draw others. Thus in one night the house may be cleared of rats, be they ever so many. Mice and other vermin may be snared in a similar manner.

TO WIN A SIMPLE WOMAN'S HEART. Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck and shoulders; never suffer a razor to touch your face, squeeze yourself into a coat of Mulberry cloth; put on a vest striped with blue, crimson and purple; show your feet into a pair of boots with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane tipped with brass; a huge brass ring upon your little finger; and you will be the lion of the day, and win the heart of any simple flirt you meet with.—*Richmond Star*.

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD PEN. As every one ought to be able to make a good pen, and as the winter schools are about to commence, it is suggested that the principal difficulty is found in cutting the point, and that a good point may be cut by holding the knife parallel with the line which it describes, or marks vertically in splitting the point; that is, cut the point so that the inside of it will be just as wide as the outside; for, if you cut the inside as is usually done, narrower than the outside, you take away the elastic power of the point, and prepare it soon to turn to the right or left like a hook, and to become unmanageable and useless. On the plan here recommended, the elastic power of the point is preserved on the inside, and you will find your pen write much better, and last much longer.

DEMOCRACY. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" is the true spirit and meaning of democracy; and all the cant that is employed to make the term significant of the dogmas of a party, is chicanery and humbug. In all republics the majority are the democrats, and what they will for their own benefit is true democracy. It is not democratic for one man to smoke in a stage-coach when the remaining nine passengers are made sick by it. That policy is not and cannot be democratic to which the will of the people are opposed. Democracy is, in fine, the expressed, executed, and embodied will of the majority; and all other definitions that can be given to the term, are anti-democratic and absurd.—*New World*.

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN. The sea was recently sounded, by lead and line, in latitude fifty-seven degrees south, and eighty-five degrees seven minutes west longitude from Paris, by the officers of the French ship Venus, during her voyage of discovery, at a depth of 3,470 yards, or two and a half miles, no bottom was found. The weather was very serene, and it is said that hauling in the lead took sixty sailors upwards of two hours. In another place in the Pacific ocean, no bottom was found at the depth of 4,140 yards.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BACON. To prevent it from getting rusty, after the bacon has been sufficiently secured, put it into a box of the size of the piece of bacon, covering the bottom of the box with hay; then wrap up each piece of bacon in sweet hay, and between every piece introduce a laying of hay. This method will prevent bacon from rusting, and keep it for twelve months as good as it was on the first day of salting.

ADVERTISING. On this subject Lord Brougham says, (and certainly he is a very sensible person,) that the advantages of advertising are not fully appreciated by men who have just entered into business for themselves. If they are anxious to become known—receive patronage and acquire property—they must advertise freely. It is the only proper mode to be pursued and is a sure guarantee to success.

MOST MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. The Journal of Commerce states that "Edward Prime, Esq., one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward King & Co., was found dead in his room having cut his throat with a razor. He lived on the shore of the East River, opposite Hurlgate, and was in every way situated as that without it, we must, necessarily, be in a savage state—that man needs the aid of his fellow men, and that the most efficient way in which he can aid his neighbor is to become skilled in his own calling, and then exchange his own products for those of others.

The third lecture was by Rev. W. M. Rogers of Boston. Subject—*The Fighting Man*. In general, this was a profitable and interesting lecture. It was written elegantly, and spoken eloquently. The gifted writer had, unquestionably, laid himself out to no inconsiderable extent on his subject. He showed the importance and advantages of a division of labour—that without it, we must, necessarily, be in a savage state—that man needs the aid of his fellow men, and that the most efficient way in which he can aid his neighbor is to become skilled in his own calling, and then exchange his own products for those of others.

THOUGH WE WERE GRATIFIED WITH MOST OF THE SENTIMENTS ADVANCED IN THIS LECTURE, AND WITH ALL THAT PERTAINED TO ITS COMPOSITION AND DELIVERY, WE COULD NOT FEEL THAT THERE ARE THOSE IN THE COMMUNITY WHO DISSENT FROM SOME OF THE POSITIONS TAKEN BY THE LECTURER.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION. In Prussia, the parent who keeps his child from school between the ages of seven and fourteen, is by law punished by a fine of six pence per week, or, if he refuses to pay it, by imprisonment. This law is strictly enforced in some of the towns.

MELANCHOLY. Richard Child, Esq., of Boston, a retired merchant, and a most estimable and beloved citizen, independent in his circumstances, and surrounded with all the comforts and elegancies of life, cut his throat with a razor, and died almost instantly. He had labored for some time under a great depression of spirits, and at intervals had become very melancholy, which indicated a mind diseased.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5. 1840.

PARTY EXCITEMENT.

Considering what we have witnessed the past year, and the course which we have pursued, we have sometimes concluded to say something on the subject of high party excitement.

Every person, of candid mind and ordinary reflection, must be sensible of some of the evils arising from a highly excited state of political feeling in a community; but few, we apprehend, have a full sense of its awful enormities. We do not refer to the evils arising from any one class or party, but to those which arise from, and are found among all classes and parties, when they allow themselves to be unduly and improperly excited on any subject.

We notice, first, the utter recklessness of truth or rectitude.

The law of the moral Governor of the world is—let every man speak truth with his neighbour. The ninth commandment, which he delivered from Sinai is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Our civil law which requires truth between man and man is based upon the divine. Now, in a highly excited state of political feeling, what regard is paid to truth? How little do men regard veracity? Let one of our best citizens; one of the most irreproachable morals and unexceptionable benevolence and integrity be nominated as a candidate for office—it matters little what the office may be; say, any one from that of the Chief Magistrate of this great nation down to that of field driver or fence viewer of one

of our insignificant towns or boroughs)—and he is immediately assailed with the tongue of slander and the pen of vituperation; yes, all the yelpings of "slander the foulest whelp of sin" are belched forth upon him. His public and private character is assailed on every side. The harpies of pollution are let loose upon him. A reputation which had cost him thirty or forty years to rear and mature, is scattered to the winds in a single day, and blasted by the withering, contaminating touch of the vilest in the land. Must it be thus? Has it come to this, that no person can be named for any office without being the butt of ridicule and slander? It has; and we hazard little in predicting that the next step will find every worthy, peaceable, respectable man retiring from being a candidate for office, and then the offices must be filled by such as are yearning for them.

Thus "woes seldom go alone, they often cluster."

The evil vents itself first upon the innocent and upright, and then recoils with seven fold vengeance upon the heads of those who originated it. They are taken in the snare which they themselves had set. They are cursed with the worst men in community for office holders: and the pot must again speedily boil over and like the fabled Hydras, other heads must soon sprout up, to be supplanted by others in their turn; each, in succession, like evil men and seducers, waxing worse and worse. In view of these things, who will not say, great is Truth! She cannot be violated with impunity. She cannot fall in the street without multitudes stumbling over her lifeless trunk into their own ruin. If men will thus assail the innocent; if they will thus prepare a poisonous dose for themselves, and to their sorrow, they will find it will be for home consumption.

QUINCY LYCEUM.

The second lecture before this institution was delivered by Rev. John Pierpont of Boston. We regretted that more extended notice of this lecture was not given, as doubtless a much larger audience would have been present, though the number was respectable. For ourselves, we were highly gratified to hear this champion of temperance, who has stood like a Colossus against the combined and embattled hosts of distillers, and vendors, and tapers in our metropolis, on any subject.

This lecture was on Snow—its formation, and physical and moral uses. We were entertained with a beautiful description of the numerous forms of snow flakes—we were shown the uses of this species of water in warming the earth and thus rendering it fruitful, and presented with several moral lessons drawn from the presence of this wintly visiter. The lecture taken as a whole, and in its several parts, was pleasing and instructive, and capable of affording much profit to all who had the pleasure of hearing it.

His thrusts at the grog drink, interspersed here and there, possessed all the keenness and edge of an acute and experienced satirist; and we cannot wonder that such a man should have "many adversaries." We have heard but one criticism of disapproval, viz., the sheep story. We think it questionable whether it is best to relate stories which are almost too wonderful to be believed, though the moral drawn from them may be good.

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Though we were gratified with most of the sentiments advanced in this lecture, and with all that pertained to its composition and delivery, we could not feel that there are those in the community who dissent from some of the positions taken by the lecturer.

WE PRESUME HE HAD NO INTENTION TO EXCITE PARTY FEELINGS. He gave us simply his own views of political economy. But as conservators of the public tranquility, we felt in duty bound to speak as we have spoken, while we highly appreciate the lecturer as a man, a scholar, an orator, and a gentleman.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

A CARD.

George Spear, with heartfelt gratitude, returns his sincere thanks for the kindness of the inhabitants of Quincy in contributing the liberal sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the benefit of his son, George W., of Medford, who has during the past season met with several accidents endangering his life.

Quincy Family School.

THE next regular term will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 14th inst. Terms for boarding scholars \$40 a quarter, (seven weeks making the quarter,) for day scholars \$5.00 English brackets; for the languages and higher mathematics \$8.00, in advance. As the School is now full, application must be made some time previous to admissions.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Boston Almanac for 1841.

WILL be published and for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE, on 20th inst.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Road Notice.

To the County Commissioners of the County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN:

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, respectfully represent, that a new Town Road of the following description is necessary for the public convenience and accommodation of said inhabitants, which we consider it unnecessary here to detail, but which we think will be apparent to you upon a view of the premises, viz.—commencing on South Street, in said town, near the house of Jedediah Spear, thence through land of said Spear and land of William Spear, and terminating on Washington Street, near the house of the said William Spear.

And would further represent, that the Selectmen of Quincy have been petitioned, in writing, within a year last past, to lay out and build said Road, and that they have unreasonably refused so to do.

We, therefore, respectfully petition your Honorable Board to take all convenient, legal, and proper measures to cause said road to be laid out and built, and in duty bound will ever pray.

ALBERT HERSEY and 25 others.

Messenger's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of the estate of ANSEL THAYER, of Braintree, in said County, Boot Manufacturer, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Thayer will be held at the dwelling house of the Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Thayer, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Thayer, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid.

SAMUEL HOLBROOK, Messenger.

Braintree, Dec. 5. 2w

Mortgagee's Sale.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Hancock House, on MONDAY, Dec. 14th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 2 Feather Beds, pairs of Sheets, pairs of Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Comforters, etc.; 1 Travelling Trunk, 1 Chest, 1 Bassoon, 1 Flute, 1 Carpenter's Tools, 10 Books, and sundry other articles.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., Auctioneer.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Creditors' Meeting.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
NORFOLK SS. November 25th, 1840.

I HEREBY appoint the third meeting of the creditors of William Ripley, Jr., of Quincy, in said county, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor, to be held at my dwelling house, in Roxbury, in said county, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the account of the Assignee, and ordering a dividend of the estate of the said debtor among his creditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be legally required, at which meeting the creditors who have not already proved their debts, will be allowed to prove the same; and it is hereby ordered, that William B. Duggan, of said Quincy, will give notice of said meeting by causing notifications thereof to be published, once a week, for two successive weeks, in the newspaper called the "Quincy Patriot," printed at said Quincy, and to make due return of the same with the money theron.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

December 5. 2w

Cooking Stoves.

HATHAWAY'S highly approved Cooking Stoves, which have proved on trial to be superior to any other cooking apparatus now in use, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 3. 4w

Woolen Yarn.

ALL Wool Cloth and Frocking, of prime quality, for sale low by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 2w

Blankets.

ROSE and Whitney Blankets, from 9 to 134, for sale by JOSIAH BRIGHAM & CO.

Quincy, Oct. 10. 2w

Jonathan F. Moore,

Attorney at Law.

Office over Mr. Daniel Baxter's Store, at the junction of School and Franklin Streets.

Quincy, Sept. 12. 2w

Manley & Bramhall,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 24 Dock Square, near Faneuil Hall, Boston.

JOHN R. MANLEY,
CORNELIUS BRAMHALL.

Boston, April 25. 1y

Ives & Bennet,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 114 Washington Street, Boston.

HAVE for sale a general assortment of Classical and School Books, of all the most approved kinds, latest editions; Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School or Parish Libraries; Standard Works of Theology, Medicine, History; New Publications of the day, etc. etc.

BIBLES, English and American editions, all sizes and prices; Books in rich bindings for presents.

The Comprehensive Commentary, edited by Rev. Dr. John, six volumes; Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge; Bush's Series of Histories; Goodrich's Church History; Poole's or Familiar Bible; Bible Companion; Singing Books, secular and sacred.

Stationery and Account Books, fine assortment; Biller, Letter, Pen and Pencil, ruled and unruled, from \$2 per ream and upwards; Drawing Paper, Books and Drawing Materials, Steel Pens, Quills, Blue Writing Fluid, Ink, Pencils, Pens, Slates, etc. of the best quality, which they will sell upon the most liberal terms. Special attention paid to furnishing Merchants. Teachers are invited.

Ms. School Committee will be supplied with any School Books in market at the lowest wholesale prices.

BOSTON, CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Boston, Nov. 7. 2w

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

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CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it expedient for a party, like the Abolitionists or the friends of Temperance, who wish to accomplish a particular point, to carry it to the ballot box?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

POETRY.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

'Tis done! the foal idles have past,
And forged oppression's chain;
The whig's whirlwind's sweeping blast
Has cast'd o'er truth again.
Deception, fraud and force have wrought
A change—expectant spoils;
And British gold, 'lead pipe,' has bought;
The serpent's hissing coils!

Truth crush'd and slain!—nay, 'tis not slain,
But briefly trampled on;
Its mighty voice will sound again,
Injustice frowns upon.
The People's *soler* second thought,
To females in delicate health.

A spectre came—strik'd o'er the land—
New-England's centre quail'd;
A mania spread dissension's brand—
A wily fox assaid!

The angry surges—raging storm,
New-England's Spirits braved;
She rallied in a phalanx form,
Her native honor saved.

All hail! New Hampshire—'beacon light'
Amidst thy sister land;

Thy name, enshrin'd with laurels bright,
Shall well earn'd fame command!

Thou noble Granite State!—and free,
Wast taught in freedom's school,

Van Buren and Democracy—
Rejoice a *funnel* tool!

Thy sister States, with palzied hand,
Have struck at Freedom's Tree;

In bold relief, thy seven now stand,
Against their forty-three,

In *militia* grandeur—thou,
Confront the tyrant's rage;

Long live with Freedom's noble vow,
Thy bright unsullied Page.

Thy snow-apt heights—thy streams and dales,
Shall Freedom echo still;

In vain the tyrant lie assault—
Thine unsummoned Hill.

From ev'ry dell, re-echoes back—
We ne'er will tyran's pharse,

In vain shall tyrants cross thy track,
Thou northern Hercules.

Pride of the north!—thy hardy sons,
Stand forth for Freedom's good;

Rejoice thy strong and feeble ones,
Where once thy Langdon stood.

Thou steadfast, bright, redemeering star!

Now brighter glows thy spark;

With master spirits, shines afar,
Thine own immortal Stark!

A niche in Fame's own Temple—thou,
In future time shalt fill;

Thy annals then, as bright as now,
Shall freedom honor still!

And future patriots with delight,
Shall hail thy envied fate;

Beneath the sun of splendor bright,

The steadfast Granite State!

The fed'ral war horse loudly neighs,

And spreads 'distress' in every State;

Democracy—upright her ways,

Seeks Truth, her only advocate.

The Granite State—just look at her;

She still disclaims the 'whip and spur';

And 'long, tall Jim,' with all his skill,

Can ne'er climb o'er her 'LITTLE HILL.'

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BOY.

ANECDOTES.

CHRISTIANITY VS. DEISM. When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible and addressed an old friend who was with him—“Here is a book,” said he, “worth more than all others; I prize it, yet my infirmities never to have read it with greater attention and feeling.” About the same time he wrote to his daughter—“I heard it said, ‘Deists have claimed me.’” The thought gave me more pain than the appellation of Tory, for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian.”

DIETETIC. “Well, what did you eat, last night?” said a plain speaking old physician to a complainant who was constantly boring him with a rehearsal of the dreadful state of his feelings—the complaints of his stomach, etc., etc.—“Here is a book,” said he, “worth more than all others; I prize it, yet my infirmities never to have read it with greater attention and feeling.” About the same time he wrote to his daughter—“I heard it said, ‘Deists have claimed me.’” The thought gave me more pain than the appellation of Tory, for I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian.”

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FALLING OFF. A down east parson reproached Sam Sands for not coming to meeting as regularly as he had been wont to do. “Why, sir,” said Sam, “you don't know I've got a young horse, and whenever he gets in sight of the steedle, he always kicks up and flings me off.” “I don't know about the horse,” said the minister, “but I know very well that there has lately been a great falling off on some account or other.”

THE WOODS PAVEMENT. One genius was holding forth at great length (as his comrade, on the half-excellencies of the woods pavements, “Capital thing! excellent thing; what a pity that all the parishes don't adopt it!”) “True,” replied his companion, “and so easily effected, too. A wooden pavement; why, if only *some* of the parish authorities would but lay *their heads together*, all London might be covered with it.”

BENEFIT OF DINNERS. One day when some one objected to the practice of having dinners for parish or public purposes, “Sir,” said Lord Stowell, “I approve of the dinner system, it puts people in good humor and makes them agree when they otherwise might not.”

AN IRISH REPARTEE. The turn for repartee in the Irish of all classes is proverbial. A gentleman, intending to be smart on some bricklayers, said they were “Odd Fellows.” “No, please your honor,” rejoined Pat, “We are Hod Fellows.”

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgatives, they leave, after their operation, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first

operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedent popularity throughout the United States; and as they are admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These preparations consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price \$1.

Also, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. J. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States.

For sale by CALEB GILL, Jr. Quincy, June 13.

John A. Green, Agent. Quincy, Nov. 23.

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURSY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balm, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaints, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

Four superb engravings will be given in the volume which has just commenced, from original designs, engraved and painted expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

Subscriptions received AT THIS OFFICE.

Quincy, Aug. 1.

John A. Green, Agent. Quincy, June 20.

New York Mirror.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encourage-

ment extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the super-

ior manner in which he pledges himself to execute

all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public,

that he still continues at the old stand on Washington

Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page,

where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION of WOOD and MAR-

BLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand

and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices

as they can be purchased at any other like establish-

ment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

if.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSS

SES of every description, at his residence, at

the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington

street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up

stairs.

If all individuals can see him alone at any time,

at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and af-

forded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last

three years, all may rest assured of relief who call

and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he is confi-

dent he can give every individual relief who may be

disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks

who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more

or less, that have been offered to the public for the

last twenty years, from the different patent manu-

factories, and now continues to wear those of his

own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after ex-

amining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to

adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he

has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any

kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere.

Any person that purchases a Truss at this establish-

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well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty

different kinds of Trusses, among which are the dif-

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Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trus-

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ses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball

and

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 50.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

EROTYPE building at Lane, —
specifically in
the trade, and the extensive
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ROGERS.
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JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are au-
thorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Nepson Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, books, leaves, &c., with attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, truly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

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If the above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

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Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufacturer.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

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BOSTON, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles."

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

if.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership existing under the firm of Bacon, Baird & Gleason, is this day (May 14, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. Bacon & Baird are au-
thorized to adjust the business of the firm.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD,
ABEL GLEASON.

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 14.

THE subscribers will continue business under the firm of BACON & BAIRD, at Nepson Village, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends, former customers and the public.

ORIN P. BACON,
OTIS BAIRD.

Nepson Village, (Dorchester,) May 16.

if.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, books, leaves, &c., with attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, truly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

If the above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 28.

if.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber thanks for the liberal encourage-
ment extended to him for the last four years,
long by a steady attention to his business and the su-
perior manner in which he pledges himself to execute
all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public,
that he still continues at the old stand on Washington
Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page,
where he carries on

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

SPLENDID ENTERPRISE. Probably a more magnificent project was never conceived on the American continent, than that of the Railroad communication between Boston and St. Louis—an enterprise which, when completed, will throw open to the citizens of Massachusetts the rich and exuberant resources of the great western country to an extent, and with a prospect of increasing wealth and importance almost exceeding the powers of calculation. The prospect of accomplishing so vast an undertaking, at even a remote period of time, could not fail to excite a very high degree of interest; but the subject becomes immensely more important, in view of the great progress that has already been made in the work, and of the certainty that it will, within a very few years at most, be terminated.

The whole line of the road is chartered—that of the whole distance from Boston to St. Louis—about twelve hundred and seventy-five miles, that from Boston to near the southern line of Michigan, six hundred and sixty-three miles, being more than half the whole distance and embracing two thirds of the expense, will be completed next year. The remainder it is said, will be put under contract as soon as the necessary funds can be raised.

GLORY. In the green age of the world, glory was acquired by feats of arms, amidst scenes of carnage. When Hannibal, at Cannae, saw sixty thousand Romans lying dead or maimed, upon the field of battle, he took a potent draught from the fountain of glory. And when his rival, Scipio, marched a victorious Roman army to Carthage, (the home of Hannibal,) and left not one stone upon another, he likewise gathered a harvest of glory! Poor creatures! the sufferings of their brothers, men, shrieked their glory!

The Boston Times says, when Howard devoted his property and himself to cheering the solitude of prisons, pouring the light of the Gospel, as well as the light of Heaven, on the failing eyes of the prisoners, he gained more true glory in one hour, than all the butchers of mankind have acquired since the days of Cain.

THE WORLD'S FLEET. The total naval force now congregated in the Mediterranean, amounts to two hundred and sixty-five vessels, probably the largest naval collection ever known. Of these, France owns twenty sail of the line, ten frigates, and twenty smaller vessels, including steamers; England owns sixteen sail of the line, four frigates, and twenty smaller vessels; Russia owns ten sail of the line, and eleven frigates, corvettes and brigs; Austria, two sail of the line, and five smaller vessels; Egypt, fourteen sail of the line, and forty smaller vessels; Turkey, three sail of the line, and ten frigates, corvettes, etc.; Sar-dinia, four frigates, corvettes and brigs; United States, one sail of the line, one frigate, one corvette.

BLAIR'S LAMENTATION. In the course of events, it has fallen to our lot to be superceded in the high places we have had the last twelve years filled. The people have arisen in their majesty and have decided, by a very large majority, that they will have us no longer to reign over them. We shall now have no just reason to complain if our successors adopt the principle that have governed us, that the spoils belong to the victors; consequently we cannot expect to retain the emoluments of office and receive our high salaries. It behooves us then, as disappointed office holders, with as much dignity and grace as we are capable of exercising, to prepare to leave the places the people say we have abused and so make room for our successors; or to use a common expression, to depart up Salt River. Fain did we hope, with Martin Van, the magician, for our leader, distinguished for his cunning and craftiness in bringing executive patronage in direct conflict with the freedom of elections, bestowing the spoils with profuse hand on a troop of servile sycophants and office holders, and requiring of them to expend a certain part of their salaries in defence of the administration, that the influence of these men assisted by a pensioned press would have presented an impregnable fortress against the assaults of the people. Fain did we hope and believe, that these men would be able to sustain our dynasty by falsehood, misrepresentation, and humbug; by representing the whigs to be bank aristocrats, federalists, British whigs, oppressors of the poor, in favor of a monarchical government and opposed to universal suffrage; representing Gen. Harrison to be a coward, a petticoat hero, profane man, destitute of morality and religion, of incompetency, a dumb idol, and of being confined in a cage by his conscience keepers. We know our strength; we knew that these declamations, falsehoods and misrepresentations of the office holders and the administration presses would appear in tens of thousands of channels among the people, exciting party spirit, operating on the fears, prejudices and ignorance of many; often finding their way in the independent papers, sometimes in the poetical effusions of cobblers and tinkers; and now and then a priest of universal loco-focoism to give sanctity to the proceedings of his party would reiterate all their contemptible slang; and very often they would appear in the insane swaggers of the inebriate over his cups. Fain did we believe, that when Martin Van, the magician, issued his letters on the passage of the sub treasury bill, congratulating the people on this second declaration of independence, accusing his predecessors of attempting to bind the young democracy by the establishment of a national bank, and creating a tariff and for making internal improvement. We did believe he would enlist the south in his favor, that the west would accept of the public lands located within their states as a boon for their votes, and that the north would be humbugged to support these measures. But, alas! the withering rebuke, the magician said the whigs would receive from the people, had fallen on him and his back?

ALL MEN ARE "LED." Swift once attempted in a humorous mood, to prove that all things were governed by the word *led*. Said he, "Our noblemen and drunkards are pimpled; physicians and pulses are seel'd; their patients and organs are pilled; a new married man and an ass are bridled; and an old married man and pack-horse are saddled; cats and dice are rated; swine and nobility are styled; a coquette and tinder-box are sparkled."

COLORED VOTERS. The Troy Mail, (N. Y.) says: "The colored people in this state are about to petition the legislature to remove the restrictions on the elective franchise. Why should an American with a dark skin be compelled to own real estate before he can vote, while a foreigner, who has just reached this country, deposes his vote even if he doesn't own a shirt to his back?"

THE WIFE. That woman deserves not a husband's generous love who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such a home.

GOOD REMARK. What a pity it is that those who know how to write—whose fertile imaginations and well stored minds are so capable of brilliant effusions—do not feel a little of the itch for writing which is so often manifested by those who are incapable of producing a decent composition.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WHALE. It is said that a new material has been discovered in England, for burning in the various kinds of lamps. It is called the "atherial oleine,"—and can be purchased at two thirds the price of the finest sperm oil—and will burn twenty-four hours without clogging the lamp, or requiring trimming.

STEAM CARRIAGES. A late London paper gives an encouraging account of an experimental trip on a steam carriage. The carriage is represented as a convenient, double bodied one—capable of carrying twenty-four passengers in addition to a large quantity of luggage; and the entire weight of the machine, including fuel and water, is under five tons. The carriage was perfectly under the control of the steersman, and turned every corner with the greatest nicety. There were twenty three passengers principally shareholders. They proceeded up a hill, to the great astonishment of the admirers of locomotion, at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The boiler is only four cubic feet, and yet is of fifty horse power—there was no appearance of steam, smoke, or fire; in fact there is no chimney, and the noise produced is scarcely equal to that of a common omnibus. The horses on the road did not shy as the vehicle passed, but seemed to be astonished at its travelling without their aid. On the level road a mile was completed in three minutes, and on ascending hills four to five minutes. Twenty miles an hour was the maximum and twelve the minimum rate. On passing through the various villages the inhabitants were much surprised at the rate at which it proceeded. It also descended hills without any difficulty.

All this certainly looks alarming for proprietors of railroad stock. If steam carriages and drags are generally introduced, railways will soon lose their value—and horses will be few and far between.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved, and then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail in removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part has been well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises, and never failing of success.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HARRISON'S VOTE. The curtain of tranquillity is about closing upon this long scene of contention which has agitated every actor in the political drama of our country. The statesman is returning to his profession, the merchant to his counter, and the mechanic to his work-shop. The tree of peace is again springing up and extending its branches over us, in the shade of which we shall once more find repose. Ancient historians may tell us of revolutions to reform their polities, but in novelty none can parallel ours.

Every engine of eloquence has been brought into action from the "borders of the Atlantic to the valley of the Mississippi," and by their vociferations not only deceiving the intelligent but encircling the ignorant with an armour of prejudice that becomes impenetrable against all the rays of truth: also, by their glittering tales of sophistry compelling a large portion of our community to be biased by credulity, and actually become slaves to the opinions of others, instead of reading, judging and acting for themselves.

As long as the ignorant are made the mere machine for the more intelligent to act upon, so long must these perturbations exist, and if any thing is to break the link that binds this great republic together, these factions will serve as the prelude.

Although our forefathers were as decided in their political views as are politicians at the present day, yet they allowed them not to predominate over their patriotic feelings, and considered "union as the beacon light of prosperity"; this sentiment which was transmitted to us as a rich legacy, ought still to be cherished by every son of Columbia, and by catching the inspiration be resolved that this our beloved republic instead of being "what Athens is," shall be "what Athens was." FRANKLIN.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE. Boston, Dec. 9, 1840.

The violent storm on Sunday, which commenced about eleven o'clock on Saturday night last, was severely felt here, particularly among the shipping. A ship, one brig and several schooners were severely injured, several of them driven ashore and wrecked. Many disasters resulting in the loss of life have doubtless occurred on the coast. About three inches of snow fell on a level, causing at the present moment, good sleighing at least, in Boston. The peal of the merry sleigh bells is heard every where, and the city boys are as active as bees "coasting" down every little hill on their sleds, and pelting each other with snow balls, to the great annoyance of the peaceful inhabitants. The snow in New York on Monday morning last was a foot in depth.

The premature approach of winter operates injuriously on business; it is rather quiet, and prices are somewhat low. But this state of things is only temporary. Public and private sales the past week indicate a slight diminution in the prices of flour, grain and molasses, and a steady advance on tea, fish, and I think on English and domestic goods. Provisions are low indeed. For instance, whole hogs sell reluctantly at five cents per pound; a poor recompence to the Vermont farmers for raising swine. Lard is eleven cents and butter ranges by the firkin, at the humble rates of nine to fourteen cents per pound. Complaints are still heard daily in State street about the scarcity of money. I pass now to other subjects.

A pamphlet has recently been put forth in this city, containing the latest correspondence between Rev. John Pierpont of Hollis street Church and his Society. The substance of the whole matter appears to be this:—The Committee of the Society again invite Mr. Pierpont to a mutual ecclesiastical council, he declines joining them on the ground, that the complaints against him are too general. They also furnish him with a long list of charges, some of which rub pretty hard on moral character, that may induce him to pass the matter of these grave accusations over to a jury of his peers. The controversy bids fair to be an unprofitable one to both parties. If a minister and his people cannot live together in harmony, a dissolution of connection becomes expedient and necessary. The splendid abilities, profound learning and excellence of character found in Mr. Pierpont, will command him a wide field of usefulness go where he may.

It has been recently ascertained, that the population of Massachusetts in 1840 is 739,906 being an increase in ten years of 129,292. The population of Boston in 1830, was 61,392; in 1840, 83,470; increase in ten years, 32,078. The number of bushels of potatoes raised in this State in 1840, was 5,382,702. The total amount invested in manufactures in the State is the enormous sum of \$42,492,256. These facts speak well for the old Bay State. In due time I shall forward you other statistical matters.

We did fondly hope that when Amos, the skeleton, with his children, like his predecessors of seventy-five, became frightened by the whig guns and scampered from the cabinet into the kitchen, and from thence franked on the people seventy thousand extra Globes, filled with all the slang and wrangle that a reckless and desperate party could devise, that the people would sympathise with the suffering Amos

whose health was already improving by the excitement of composition and singing lullaby to his sweet babes, by re-electing Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

But the people regarded not the pretended democracy of the office holders and their presses, nor their railings against the whigs, nor the electioneering documents of the executive, nor the bitter wailings of the frightened Amos and his children, but have elected old granny Harrison, the petticoat hero, for their President; and now, one universal shout prevades throughout the land; loco-focoism is fallen, is fallen. In an unenlightened age, we might have succeeded. But what more could we have done to maintain our ascendancy than what we have done? We have brought every expedient into requisition; what a vast amount of strength and talent we have expended! But we have piped unto the people and they have not danced, we have mourned unto them and they have not lamented. HEAD QUARTERS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

RETROSPECTIVE GLANCE.

The curtain of tranquillity is about closing upon this long scene of contention which has agitated every actor in the political drama of our country. The statesman is returning to his profession, the merchant to his counter, and the mechanic to his work-shop. The tree of peace is again springing up and extending its branches over us, in the shade of which we shall once more find repose. Ancient historians may tell us of revolutions to reform their polities, but in novelty none can parallel ours.

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It contains some very valuable improvements. It classes the *Adjective Pronouns* (as they have been called by many) under the head of *Adjectives or Pronominal Adjectives*, viz. nouns used sometimes as adjectives and sometimes as pronouns, agreeably to the suggestion of that eminent scholar and lexicographer, Dr. Noah Webster. Dr. W. adopted this plan several years since. He has been followed by a few others in this improvement. The decension of nouns is omitted, the different cases being only names to show the relation which the noun bears to the verb, or some other word in the sentence. The rules of syntax are nearly in unison with those of Murray and others, only they have been somewhat enlarged and simplified.

It appears to us that there is an improvement of great importance in this Grammar and this is, the brief and plain definitions which are given to the different parts of speech. Grammar has usually been an irksome and tedious study. Pupils have imbibed an almost instinctive antipathy to it, from the fact, that it has been such a Herculean task to learn it. They have been obliged to task the memory with a burden which has been so intolerable, that multitudes who have commenced the work or tried to lift it, have thrown it down as too heavy for them, and given up the study in despair. But could a grammar, as concise and simple as the one now before us have been put into their hands, we apprehend many more would have acquired a knowledge of it than now have. For this among other reasons, we would recommend this work to the perusal of Teachers, School Committees and pupils.

If it were to be generally adopted as a text book, the

work of acquiring a knowledge of the English language would be greatly facilitated.

THE WINTER STREET CHURCH. Operations, as we learn from a Boston paper, have been commenced and considerable progress made, in reference to the new meeting-house which the society under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William M. Rogers are erecting in Winter Street, Boston. The body of the house is to be placed back from the street, though a spacious portico or vestibule is to extend to the street. This portico will be an ornament to the street and the city. It is to be of hewn Quincy granite, with Corinthian columns, thirty-two feet in height, of the same material. Corinthian capitals have been cut in this country, in marble and other soft materials, but this is the first attempt to cut them in granite. The work has been contracted for by the Quincy Railway Company.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1841. This calendar for the ensuing year will be published about the 20th of the present month. In addition to the usual amount of useful and valuable matter which has heretofore enriched its pages, the present volume will contain a directory of all the business people and firms in Boston, thus rendering it exceedingly valuable to every individual interested in the business or trade of the city and vicinity. Other important improvements have been made in the work. A glance at a specimen sheet warrants us in saying more at this time in its commendation, but as the work will soon be published we can then speak more generally of its intrinsic merits. It will be for sale at Gill's Bookstore.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. A gentleman bathing in the Mississippi river, who was exceedingly modest, drowned himself to avoid being discovered by some ladies who were approaching near where he was.

An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise in the west, in order to make a ready sale for his goods is "not married." The best slippers are a pair of old shoes; the worst, those of plaited cloth or list, which makes the feet tender from an undue warmth, and when taken off in cold weather create chilblains. To keep the feet warm, there is in reality but one good and wholesome expedient—brisk exercise.

The returns of votes by the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States will be opened in the House of Representatives, both Chambers of Congress being present—on the second Wednesday in February.

By the recent census of the State of Delaware, there are found to be 73,107 inhabitants—less than that of the population of the city of Boston. The increase in ten years, has been but 1365.

In 1836 the people of the six New England States gave Martin Van Buren a majority of 8,137. They have now condemned him by giving a majority of over 36,000 for Harrison. Difference, 44,000.

The total vote thrown for the abolition candidate

for the Presidency, at the late election, was 6891—in a total of two millions and a half. New York threw 2798 : Massachusetts, 1618 ; Pennsylvania, 343; and Ohio, 552.

Gen. Jackson has lived to see the first man he turned out of office for "opinion's sake," almost unanimously elected President of the United States; and the follower in his "footsteps," quite as unanimously rejected.

Ninety-five thousand votes were cast in Illinois, at the Presidential election, and the majority for Van Buren is officially ascertained to be nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

They are razeeing some of their lofty buildings in New York, which were built in some of the expansive times of 1835—6.

A boy in Philadelphia the other day had an eye put out by the lash from the whip of a man to whose sleigh he was clinging.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed the bill requiring the Banks in that State to make specie payments on the 1st day of February next, under penalty of a loss of their charters.

The Post Office Department was in debt to the amount of a million of dollars when Amos Kendall left it.

Gen. William H. Harrison will be 67 years old in February next.

"Honest John Davis" has received the largest majority ever given to a Governor in Massachusetts.

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brought before last. She had not to conduct to appoint or and Geo. will take and already effect of action.

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The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, it is said will leave Miller County, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

A State Temperance Convention is to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the second Tuesday of January next.

A celebrated physician of Italy, says that during Lent, when animal diet is interdicted, an unusually large proportion of the sick in Italy recover their health.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has been unanimously chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina.

NOTICES.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it expedient to connect an Elocution Class with this Lyceum?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. John Harris, Jr., of Rockport, Mass., to Miss Abigail R. Turrell of this place.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Henry D. Leach, to Miss Elizabeth W. Kimball, both of Braintree.

By Rev. Mr. Miner of Dorchester, Mr. John S. Lucas to Miss Sarah M. Dunbar, both of this place.

Mr. Alvah Cole of Randolph, to Miss Silence J. P. Lucas of this town.

In Braintree, Capt. Reuben Snow of Truro, to Miss Mary H. White of the former place.

work of acquiring a knowledge of the English language would be greatly facilitated.

THE WINTER STREET CHURCH. Operations, as we learn from a Boston paper, have been commenced and considerable progress made, in reference to the new meeting-house which the society under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William M. Rogers are erecting in Winter Street, Boston. The body of the house is to be placed back from the street, though a spacious portico or vestibule is to extend to the street. This portico will be an ornament to the street and the city. It is to be of hewn Quincy granite, with Corinthian columns, thirty-two feet in height, of the same material. Corinthian capitals have been cut in this country, in marble and other soft materials, but this is the first attempt to cut them in granite. The work has been contracted for by the Quincy Railway Company.

BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1841. This calendar for the ensuing year will be published about the 20th of the present month. In addition to the usual amount of useful and valuable matter which has heretofore enriched its pages, the present volume will contain a directory of all the business people and firms in Boston, thus rendering it exceedingly valuable to every individual interested in the business or trade of the city and vicinity. Other important improvements have been made in the work. A glance at a specimen sheet warrants us in saying more at this time in its commendation, but as the work will soon be published we can then speak more generally of its intrinsic merits. It will be for sale at Gill's Bookstore.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A gentleman bathing in the Mississippi river, who was exceedingly modest, drowned himself to avoid being discovered by some ladies who were approaching near where he was.

An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise in the west, in order to make a ready sale for his goods is "not married."

The best slippers are a pair old shoes: the worst, those of plaited cloth or list, which makes the feet tender from undue warmth, and when taken off in cold weather create chilblains. To keep the feet warm, there is in reality but one good and wholesome expedient—brisk exercise.

OFFICE 15 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

Also, for sale by all the Agents throughout the New England States who sell his celebrated "Sherry Wine Bitters." For sale in Quincy by JOHN BRIESLER.

Just received a fresh supply of his Bitters. Quincy, Dec. 12. 3m

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed to settle the Notes and Accounts of the late firm of

CURTIS, WHITE & CO., would inform all those who are indebted to the same, that if their demands are not settled on or before the first of January next they will be left for collection.

EBENEZER BENT.

Quincy, Dec. 12. 3w

Dr. Fletcher's Improved Truss.

Secured by Patent at Washington.

THE subscriber has purchased the sole right of making and vending the above instrument, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and all the southern, middle and western States, and has supplied himself with an ample stock of Trusses, both single and double, of every needful size, and in the best style of workmanship.

The subscriber deems it no assumption, when he recommends this Truss to the afflicted as superior to all former inventions, and altogether perfect according to all human calculations. So many are the instances of relief and cure which it has effected, so great and general, and in all cases of complete success, it has received, that he might without exaggeration claim for it exclusive patronage. If a doubt of the singular value of this Truss shall remain after reading the above, it will assuredly be removed, the moment the Truss shall be applied.

In 1836 the people of the six New England States gave Martin Van Buren a majority of 8,137. They have now condemned him by giving a majority of over 36,000 for Garrison. Difference, 44,000.

The total vote thrown for the abolition candidate for the Presidency, at the late election, was 6891—in a total of two millions and a half. New York threw 27/8 : Massachusetts, 1618 ; Pennsylvania, 343 ; and Ohio, 352.

Gen. Jackson has lived to see the first man be turned out of office for "opinion's sake," almost unanimously elected President of the United States; and the follower in his "footsteps," quite as unanimously rejected.

Ninety-five thousand votes were cast in Illinois, at the Presidential election, and the majority for Van Buren is officially ascertained to be nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

They are raising some of their lofty buildings in New York, which were built in some of the expansive times of 1835-6.

A boy in Philadelphia the other day had an eye put out by the lash from the whip of a man to whose sleigh he was clinging.

The Georgia House of Representatives has passed the bill requiring the Banks in that State to resume specie payments on the 1st day of February next, under penalty of a loss of their charters.

The Post Office Department was in debt to the amount of a million of dollars when Amos Kendall left it.

Gen. William H. Harrison will be 67 years old in February next.

"Honest John Davis" has received the largest majority given ever to a Governor in Massachusetts.

The boundary line between the United States and Texas, when established, it is said will leave Miller County, Arkansas, wholly within the limits of Texas.

A State Temperance Convention is to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., on the second Tuesday of January next.

A celebrated physician of Italy, says that during Lent, when animal diet is interdicted, an unusually large proportion of the sick in Italy recover their health.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has been unanimously chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina.

NOTICES.

A meeting of the Quincy Lyceum will take place at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, at half past six o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Is it expedient to connect an Elocution Class with this Lyceum?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,
CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,
DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 28th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. John Harris, Jr., of Rockport,

Mass., to Miss Abigail R. Turrell of this place.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Henry D. Leach, to Miss Elizabeth W. Kimball, both of Braintree.

By Rev. Mr. Miner of Dorchester, Mr. John S. Lucas to Miss Sarah M. Dunbar, both of this place.

Mr. Alvah Cole of Randolph, to Miss Silence J. P. Lucas of this town.

In Braintree, Capt. Reuben Snow of Truro, to Miss Mary H. White of the former place.

Congress. Many of the members were detained on their journey by a heavy snow storm which obstructed the railroad travel. No quorum on Monday or Tuesday, consequently no business—no message.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having returned to Quincy and again commenced business nearly opposite to his former stand, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old patrons and the public generally.

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING; and all orders will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS O. SYLVESTER.

Quincy, Dec. 12. if

Dr. S. O. Richardson's

Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root,

Wild Cherry and Comfrey,

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds,

Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping

Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side,

Streets of Breath, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Around each bottle is a treatise on Con-

sumption, its causes, symptoms, and

particular directions for using the Balsam, what food,

drinks, clothing, air, exercise, etc. should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam, possessing

the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and

rare plants, which have been prepared with great care,

can be obtained at the Doctor's Office,

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

A COUGH IS NO TRIFLING MATTER, and in all afflictions of the lungs it is important that a cure should be timely used.

Let those afflicted attend to it.

Do not put it off until consumption becomes seated.

Dr. Richardson's Pectoral Balsam, which is daily

performed, is the best and most efficacious

remedy known now.

WILLIAM B. DUGGAN, Assignee.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Assignee's Sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, De-

cember 12th inst. Terms for boarding scholars \$40 a quarter, (eleven weeks making the quarter) for day scholars \$5.50 for English branches; for the languages and higher mathematics \$8.00, in advance.

As the School is now full, application must be made

some time previous to admissions.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 2w

Boston Almanac for 1841,

WILL be published and for sale at the QUINCY

BOOKSTORE, on 20th inst.

Quincy, Dec. 5. 3w

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Paint Shop to No.

12 Washington street, where he will be happy

still to answer the calls of those who may desire his

services in Painting, Glazing, etc.

Quincy, Sept. 5. if JOHN HAYWARD.

Horse Blankets !!

A N Invoice of Horse Blankets, just received, of as-

sorted qualities and colors, for sale cheap by

MANLEY & BRIGHAM.

No. 24 Dock Square, Boston.

Boston, Oct. 10. if

Powder.

J. BRIGHAM & Co., have constantly on hand and

offer for sale, Gunpowder, prime quality.

Quincy, Dec. 23. if

Dissolution.

THE subscriber would respectfully give notice that

the firm of HINCKLEY & NEWCOMB expi-

red on the 11th inst., Benjamin Hinckley, Jr., having

retired. George Newcomb is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

BENJAMIN HINCKLEY, JR.

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31. if

Eastern Wood.

FROM two to three hundred cords of prime Eastern

Wood for sale at Quincy Point, at as low price

per cord, when the quality and measure are consider-

ed, as can be bought at any other place in town.

Inquire at the Toll House of James Lovell or to

ALBERT HERSEY

</div

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Published every Saturday Morning, over Messrs. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 51.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glazing, etc.

THE subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business, to conduct it in a superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will continue at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on his business.

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER

HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices so that they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

TRUSS Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264.) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to numerous persons for the last three years, am now rest assured of relief who call upon me. The success of his manufacture, and he is confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beach, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a permanent cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Binge and Pavot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prostheses; Trusses for amputees; persons troubled with a decent of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prostheses; Uteri, which have answered in cases where penises have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them—Dr. Hull's; Reed's Spinal Truss; Rundell's do.; Tarr's do.; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Snader's Rocking Truss; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single; also Trusses for children of all ages.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be wanted upon the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEEL SHOES for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also makes Trusses that he will not make his complaints known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them, it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their case known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDRICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pleasure to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beach. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Bry Goods.

THE subscribers, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles:

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths; Brown, Drab and Mixed do.; Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Sattinets; Vestings. Flannels, plain and twilled; Green Bonnets; American, French and English Prints; Sheetings and Shurtings; Shawls, Blankets and Merinos; Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior execution, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books. The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, fac-similes, portraits, etc, etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, travels, voyages, biography, and the best novels, with criticism, and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

JOHN ADAMS GREEN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CONDITIONS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid till the end of six months—THREE DOLLARS if delayed till the expiration of the year.

No subscription will be stopped previous to the payment of all arrears; and the person wishing to discontinue his subscription must give notice at the time at the printing office.

Advertisements, correctly and conspicuously, inserted at the customary prices. The number of insertions required must be marked on the advertisement, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly.

Business letters and communications addressed to the editor, postage paid, will receive early attention.

Sixty copies of the paper, SIX CENTS.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive pay and requested to procure subscriptions.

JOHN BARCOCK, JR. Dorchester.

JOHN SPEAR. "South Quarters

ORIN P. BACON. Dorchester.

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Weymouth.

JACOB TIRRELL, Jr. South Weymouth.

SAMUEL D. HAYDEN. Braintree.

JOSEPH CLEVERLY. Abington.

SAMUEL A. TURNER. Lynn.

CHARLES LEFAVOUR. Salem.

N. B. OSBORNE. New York City.

MISCELLANY.

THE CHRISTMAS WEDDING.

James Campbell was a true New England sailor. He arrived in Boston after a voyage of eighteen months to the East Indies in the good ship Tompson—of which he was second mate—and as soon as the ship was discharged, he obtained leave to be absent a few weeks on a visit to his friends, who resided in a beautiful village in the valley of the Connecticut. When he bade farewell to Capt. Seawall, that worthy man who regarded James as a son, and felt deeply interested in his welfare, gave him a bit of advice.

"I'll tell you what it is, James," said he—"you are going home, and will doubtless see many old acquaintances of both sexes in the course of your visit—and if you are wise you will get spiced before you get back. Some folks say that a sailor has no business with a wife. This is an error—a sailor should let slip no opportunity of getting well married. A prudent, virtuous wife, will not only always make his home welcome—and with her smiles compensate him for all his dangers and self-denials when abroad—but her image, deeply impressed on his mind, will act as a talisman to preserve him from the vortex of dissipation and licentiousness, and to guard him from the temptations which so often beset the path of the sailor. It is a hard case, James, if a sailor is to be deprived of the comforts of matrimony, which are not denied to the lubberly landsman. A home—a joyous home, brightened with the smiles of affection, is more important to a sailor than to a landsman. Get married James—get married. Look around you when you get home for a light little country craft—with a handsome run, and neatly rigged—run boldly along side—throw your grapping irons on board—and then see that she is well manned, neatly, and looked as prettily, as if she had just crept out of a band-box. The interview was, apparently, a pleasant one to both—and James afterwards declared, and I doubt not truly, that he would rather pass one such hour, in a pleasant room, by the side of a cheerful fire, and in lively chat with a virtuous and intelligent girl, than to pass two hours on the weather main-topsail yard-arm, hauling out the weather earings for a close reef in a snow storm on the winter's coast!"

James afterwards had a long talk with his sister about Harriet Williams. He had known her but little of her for some years. He heard that she was as good as she was beautiful—was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, and a faithful friend—and, whispered he to himself, such a girl would surely make an excellent wife. "But," said his sister, smiling and with a shake of the finger as she left the room, "take care, James, don't fall in love with Harriet—she has too many suitors for her hand."

The persevering sailor carried his point. Harriet's remonstrances became weaker and weaker. Her love and her good nature pleaded powerfully in his favor—and before the youthful couple parted on Christmas eve, James had drawn from her a slow consent to become his bride in the church on the following day.

Great was the surprise and joy of old Mr. Campbell, on learning at the breakfast table the following morning, that a wedding was to be celebrated in the family, and that James and Harriet were the parties. "James always was a smart lad," soliloquized the old gentleman, "but I should not have thought he could have brought it about—he is worth a dozen Zenas Backwoods. Harriet, however, was always a sensible girl."

James was induced to change his determination by his sister's remarks. He surrendered at discretion, but humbly sued for quarter—and Harriet's looks corresponded with her character—she was not cruelly disposed.

One evening, after he had been at home about ten days or a fortnight, as the family were seated around the supper table, his father turned towards his son, and said abruptly—

"James how should you like to get married?"

James started as if a bullet had been lodged in his thorax—"Married, sir," repeated he.

"Yes, married. But it is too late now."

"Too late?—married? Father, I do not understand you."

"Why," replied the old gentleman; "tomorrow is Christmas day, and for twenty successive years there has been a wedding in the Campbell family on that day, which seemed to give seal to our rejoicings, and aid us in celebrating the happy day which gave to the world the Savior of mankind. These marriages have always prospered. Last year your cousin James was married; the year before that your sister Elizabeth; and this year among all your uncles and aunts, not one is ready to be married on Christmas day. I hope your sister Maria will be ready by next Christmas day—and I did at one time hope that that slow-mouldered mortal, Zenas Backwood, would have arranged matters with your cousin Helen, so as to be married to-morrow. I can't conceive what the numbskull has been about. According to the present prospects, they won't be married these three months, at least; I feel quite provoked with him. 'Tis too bad to have no wedding on Christmas day."

James found, on inquiry, that he had rescued a young and gentle maiden from the insults and outrages of a fiend in human form—who, instigated by the demon intemperance, had waylaid her on her return from a neighbor's house, for the purpose of pressing upon her his odious suit. The scorn and contempt with which she treated him had excited his indignation—and she was compelled to call for assistance against the attacks of the monster. The maiden to whose assistance he had thus gallantly rushed, he soon recognized as Harriet

Williams, a lovely, lively, laughing girl, the daughter of a near neighbor of his father's, and an intimate friend, and almost constant companion of his sister Maria.

Some persons, attracted by Harriet's cries for assistance, had approached the spot—the drunken ruffian was secured and escorted to the house of a magistrate, from whence he was sent to prison for examination on the following day.

Harriet soon recognized her deliver, and in a silvery language, and with a sweet musical voice, which formed a wonderful contrast with the gruff, guttural sounds, which he had been in the habit of listening to for many months previous, gave utterance to the grateful feelings which had taken possession of her heart. He accompanied her home, and when he had taken leave of her, and was once more with rapid steps, lessening the distance which separated him from his parents, he caught himself muttering—"I am by no means sure that Captain Seawall is not more than half right, after all. I always thought he was a sensible man."

It is needless to say that James Campbell was warmly welcomed beneath the paternal roof. He was beloved by his parents, and he deserved, by his correct habits, and the integrity of his character, all their affection. The fatigued calf was killed, on the occasion of the return of the wanderer, and his presence increased the joy and gladness of the happy family.

It was not natural that James should step over to Deacon Williams' the next forenoon, to inquire after Harriet's health, and learn if she had suffered any inconvenience from her flight of the previous evening. Indeed, politeness would have dictated this course.

"I have not thought of it," added Harriet. "Indeed, I am not sure that I am willing to marry you at all. What will the world say?"

"I neither know nor care," replied James. I suppose the old married folks will say we acted wisely—the young women will censure your taste in the choice of a husband—and the young men will, one and all, envy my happiness."

"What will our parents say?"

"They will be much surprised—but you know they will not object. They will be glad to cement in this way the friendship between the families."

"But you are going to sea so soon!" said Harriet, in a plaintive voice.

"I shall be back the quicker—and while I am away I shall feel happy in the thought that I have a wife who takes a deep interest in the fortunes of the poor weather beaten mariner."

"But, even if the idea of being married tomorrow was not altogether absurd—I am not prepared—I have no bridal garments."

"That's no excuse," said James. "Tis nonsense for young ladies to employ hosts of milliners and mantua-makers for weeks, or perhaps months, before they can get married. It looks as if clothes were only necessary for a wife. You have youth, beauty and intelligence, and the most costly costume could not add to your charms."

"But there is no time to be published," added the yielding Harriet.

"Never mind," said the persevering lover. "I am well acquainted with Col. Sanford, the Town Clerk, and he will do me favor at a pinch. Come, Harriet, cease these trifling objections—they are unworthy of you. My father already loves you as a daughter—and he sets his heart on having somebody married to-morrow. He knows nothing of our engagement; but I know that if our wedding can be arranged to take place to-morrow, he will be excessively pleased—and your parents you are aware, will not throw any obstacles in the way.

All this parade and ceremony about being married, is an absurdity. When the parties have chosen wisely, and are truly attached to each other—the sooner they are united by hymen's chains the better."

The persevering sailor carried his point. Harriet's remonstrances became weaker and weaker. Her love and her good nature pleaded powerfully in his favor—and before the youthful couple parted on Christmas eve, James had drawn from her a slow consent to become his bride in the church on the following day.

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The caution, however, came too late. Cupid's bolts had already flown. James could not contend against Harriet's laughing black eyes, musical voice and captivating smile. He had already made up his mind to surrender at discretion, but he hoped she would be prevailed upon to grant quarter. He had been so long accustomed to the ungainly forms, rough language and rugged features of his shipmates, on the previous voyage, that a woman, young and blooming, with a cultivated mind like Harriet Williams, had a long talk with his sister about Harriet Williams. He had known her but little of her for some years. He heard that she was as good as she was beautiful—was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, and a faithful friend—and, whispered he to himself, such a girl would surely make an excellent wife. "But," said his sister, smiling and with a shake of the finger as she left the room, "take care, James, don't fall in love with Harriet—she has too many suitors for her hand."

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

VARIETY.

erous Judas, as stigmatize the whole female character on account of the evils of some of those "daring spirits." Aside from such then; we contend that in this age of improvement, "the still small voice" of woman breathes the same cheering accents upon the ear of the unprejudiced as in former days, and that the cry against modern reform results rather from bigotry than from a true sense of VIRTUE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

ELOCUTION.

The intrinsic merits of the science of elocution are too much disregarded; they engage the attention of society only among their minor topics, and are then considered as expressly adapted to professional men or to public speakers. This idea, though frequently advanced, is preposterous in the extreme. They forget that we are all public speakers, and that we are all actors upon one stage, each having his part to perform. It must appear obvious to every one, if the subject is rightly viewed, that this science is paramount to a majority of those that now engage the public attention. The case frequently occurs that a person may communicate his ideas most skillfully and logically with the pen, but if called upon to give them verbally, his faculties appear to be paralyzed, and his rays of genius instead of being brilliant and persuasive are at once weak and insipid. A small specimen of this fact can be ascertained by attending our lyceum, and there can be found talents that might be an ornament to the institution, but through neglect of this one branch they fail to rivet the attention of the audience.

We have our schools for learning the rules of etiquette, to present a graceful appearance in society, without any distinction of classes; but the cultivation of the voice is seldom exercised, except by those who are termed professional men or public speakers. The science of elocution comprises both of those branches, which must be allowed to be of immense importance, not only in public and private assemblies but also in common conversation. As long as it is to be considered as a frivolous amusement, except to men in public life, so long must it be kept from holding a conspicuous rank among other important sciences.

A FRIEND OF LITERATURE.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

HEAD QUARTERS' REVIEWED.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in your paper of 12th inst., a communication over the signature of "Head Quarters," which I think evinces in its spirit that sneering contempt of those who may not have been, according to high authority, "well born," which is known to have been a fundamental principle in the creed of one set of political thinkers. The "whigs," in whose ranks the author of the article referred to evidently pecks his flint, as a party, disclaim all connection with the doctrines of ancient federalism. They have made soft promises, "descended into the forum" to shake the "huge paws" of their fellow men; and "stooped," aye, stooped, from their proud height of fancied superiority for the noble purpose of "conquering" a "rabble rout" of "turbulent" democrats. But now, that the object of their fawning is attained, they will resume their native dignity, and draw themselves up, even as the turtle encloses himself in his shell, and laugh over the credulity of mankind. This article is not selected as particularly obnoxious, for I have noticed that, since the consummation which has been brought about by the most extraordinary means ever made use of to compass an election, there has been a remarkable falling off in the tone of the "whig" press generally. Take for instance the following from the plaintive "Lamentation" before us, and mark the lurking sneer it contains:—"Poetical effusions of Coblbers and Tinkers!"

And what crime is it, forsooth, to be a cobbler or tinker? If to gain an honest livelihood by the labor of one's hands; if to contribute to the national prosperity and resources in the only way in which it can be *really* done; if to fulfill the great law stamped on the constitution of our nature, and written in the statute of the Almighty, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread"; if these be sins, then indeed have we fallen on strange times. Is labor a degradation? Or, does the particular occupation in which a man may engage, constitute a passport to honor or ignominy? Are the hard hands, the soiled garments, the bronzed face, of him who employs his physical energies in developing the resources of the nation, and in ameliorating the condition of things around him, objects to point the finger of scorn at? as unworthy the respect of those who have been at particular pains to convince people that they are the especial friends of the poor man? Strike at labor or the laboring man, and you aim a deadly blow at the basis of our peculiar institutions. Here, the road to distinction is open to every one. Even from the bench of the "cobbler" and the shop of the "tinker," the dark and turbid waves of poverty's sea open to the honest and industrious applicant, and a column of light, as it were, invites him onward to a brighter and happier sphere of duty. The dearest hopes of man rest on this state of things; and he who would throw obstacles in the way of his advancement, is an enemy to free institutions, and no democrat. Was not Washington a farmer? Was not Sherman a "cobbler"? Was not Burns a plough-boy?

But the idea of poetical effusions, from cobbler or tinker, is gross, and not to be endured by a few bandy-legged *papinjays*, who know as much of the process by which the real resources of a people are developed, as did "little Vic" of the corn laws, when she inquired of one of her ministers whether the expression, "staff of life," as applied to bread staffs, had any relation to Lord Melbourne's staff! The awl and hammer are the implements they should wield instead of Apollo's whip. Unpardonable pre-

sumption! Never again, ye unlettered sons of Vulcan, venture to incur the malediction of those dear friends whose sympathies for your distressed condition have, since election, oozed out at the palms of their hands and soles of their feet!"

Said John to Ben, "look here! I see The luscious fruit upon this tree! Now stand upright and help me climb, And we'll divide the 'spoils' for I'm Your most particular friend, Ben." Up sprang the nimble John; but when Fair seated in the spreading branches, He fell to loading his own bunches. "Halloo!" cried Ben, "what a great jackal, Let charity like a gentle fall!" "I'm up—now help yourself, you lout! This lesson learn of me: that men Oft make fair 'promises,' which when Their end's attain'd, then ne'er perform. (Prayers were forgot when ceas'd the storm.) Ne'er trust soft words—the d—l Can tune his voice to sweetest treble." T. A.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REV. MR. CORNELL'S SCHOOL.

I would direct the attention of the public to this school, and recommend it as one of the highest order. Mr. C. is every way qualified to give satisfaction to his pupils, in any of the branches of a classic or English education. Affable in manners and cheerful in disposition, those under his charge feel at home, and encouraged to persevere in the cause of science and mental improvement. The best recommendation that a teacher can have, is that which is elicited from his pupils. If they like his instructions and manners, they will be sure to be warm in his praise, and strive to advance in knowledge.

Those parents who are desirous that their children should be prepared by a good education to act their part on the great drama of life, would do well to patronize this school. If Mr. C. should make additions to it, he would be under the necessity of enlarging the borders of his School Room. J. G.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7. The Senate was called to order by its Secretary, A. Dickens, Esq., who having announced that a quorum of members were not present, adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, one hundred members were present, a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole House, not being present, it adjourned until to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8. In the Senate, a quorum not being present, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, a quorum was present.

Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would on Wednesday, move to rescind the 21st rule of the House, adopted on the 25th of January last, against the reception of abolition petitions. No quorum being present in the Senate the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9. In the Senate, a quorum appeared.

The President's Message was received and read.

Mr. Merrick, Senator from Maryland, announced the death of his colleague Mr. Spence, and after adopting the usual resolution of respect for his memory, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams offered the resolution of which he gave notice on Tuesday, to rescind the rule respecting abolition papers, after some little debate, was laid on the table by a vote of S3 to 55.

The Message was received and read, and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10. In the Senate, the Standing Committees were announced by Mr. King, Chairman pro tem. The committees are essentially the same as at the last session.

In the House, Mr. Adams made a motion in relation to the Amistad case. He charges that one of the printed documents of the last session was falsified, and that a wrong translation was given to some Spanish words in a Custom House permit, which may affect the case of the Amistad negroes, now pending in the Supreme Court. He moved for a select Committee to inquire into the matter, and his motion prevailed.

Mr. Morris of Ohio, gave notice that he should move for a repeal of the Sub-Treasury Law, and Mr. Tillinghast offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information touching the enforcement and operation of this law, which was read and laid over.

Both Houses adjourned over to Monday, as is usual in the first week of the session.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Wright of New York, presented a memorial from New York in favor of a uniform law of Bankruptcy. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution for the repeal of the independent treasury law.

Mr. Benton, of Mo., introduced a new pre-emption bill.

The Rev. Mr. Cookman of Alexandria, after the business of the day, was upon the first ballot, elected Chaplain to the Senate.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees. Subjoined is a list of the Chairmen, the remainder being substantially the same as at the last session:

On Ways and Means—Mr. Jones of Virginia. On Commerce—Mr. Curtis of New York. On Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. McKay of North Carolina. On Public Lands—Mr. Morrow of Ohio. On the Judiciary—Mr. Sergeant of Pennsylvania. On Manufactures—Mr. Adams. On the District of Columbia—Mr. W. C. Johnson. On Agriculture—Mr. Denny. On Indian Affairs—Mr. Bell. On Military Affairs—Mr. Waddy Thompson. On the Militia—Mr. Keim. On Naval Affairs—Mr. Francis Thomas, of Md. On Foreign Affairs—Mr. Pickens. On the Territories—Mr. Pope. On Roads and Canals—Mr. Ogle. On Mileage—Mr. Williams of Tenn. On Elections—Mr. Rives of Va.

EVILS OF EXCITEMENT.

In a preceding number we spoke of the evils of political excitement, as it renders men *reckless of truth or veracity*. We are now to notice another evil, the *expense or loss of time*.

Is time money? How much has been expended by all parties the past year to elect a President? Is it such stuff as life is made up of? What an amount of vital energy has been laid out during the year soon to end? It is, probably, not too much to say that fifty millions of dollars have thus been expended. This, at first sight, may seem to be a high estimation, but we are confident, when properly considered, will be judged not far from being correct. Just call it one dollar apiece for each inhabitant and we have about seventeen millions of dollars. Now, when it is considered, that hundreds and thousands have expended, not one dollar merely, but hundreds, it cannot be doubted but that an enormous sum has been wasted during the year. When we say *wasted*, we mean no disparagement to any party, but simply, that we would have the work of electing a President so laid out by the Constitution that it should not be attended by such a waste of life. In our opinion, it would be better to have a chief magistrate chosen but once in eight years than once in four, if it must be such a drought upon the time and property of our citizens. When we see a single man spending day after day in idleness, we are apt to think the penitentiary or house

of correction ought to be his resting place. And how should we find half the population thus squandering time?

The work is done, and who does not rejoice? We never hope to witness such another expenditure of the energies of life. Time should be better employed—properly better expended.

Let us then amend the Constitution, by the true democratic principle, that a President shall be ineligible to a second election.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Hon. Joel Holloman, (democrat) has resigned his seat in Congress as the Representative of the first Congressional District of Virginia; assigning as his reason that he can no longer represent the feelings and wishes of a majority of his constituents.

The Philadelphia Ledger says, "Every lady who runs away from her husband is beautiful of course, as every woman who is hung has a remarkably interesting appearance."

The locomotives on the New Jersey Railroad have ploughs attached in front, which cut through snow banks of any reasonable depth.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Revenue Cutters on New York, Boston, Baltimore, Wilmington and Norfolk, to cruise on the coast during the winter months, with extra hands and supplies of provisions for vessels coming on the coast.

Be sure you choose God for your portion, heaven for your home, God's glory for your end, his word for your rule; and then you need not fear, but that you shall meet with comfort.

The population of New York, according to the census of 1840, is 2,532,835; in 1830, 1,919,132; increase in ten years, 613,703.

The Virginia Senate refused by a tie vote to concur with the Delegates in appointing a day for the election of a Senator of the United States.

The Legislature of Georgia have elected the distinguished John McPherson Berrien to the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Lumpkin, the present Senator.

A very obstinate case of dysentery, in a small child, which did not abate on administering many of the usual remedies, was cured on giving pulverized charcoal, in doses of one teaspoonful, three times a day, in milk, port wine, or molasses.

Nicholas Biddle says we have to choose between these three master influences—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, and the band-box. His wife will give him the ear-box for saying the last.

George Chapman, editor of the Wabash Inquirer, whose invitation to "crowd" has been the basis of so much electioneering fun, is advertising for a partner. He does not specify whether it is to be a crowding partner or a cackling one.

The aggregate population of Ohio is stated, in round numbers, to be 1,790,000. This will give to this State a probable representation in Congress of twenty-nine members, and will make it the second state in the Union, placing it before Pennsylvania, and very far beyond Virginia.

Pythagoras used to say that a wound from the tongue is worse than a wound from the sword, for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit—the soul.

At the Congressional election in Georgia, on the 5th of October, both parties received 496 votes in Jasper county; and at the Presidential election, on the 2d ultimo, in the same county, Harrison and Van Buren received 496 each, being also a tie.

The Tallahassee Floridian says, Florida will probably be admitted into the Union during the present session of Congress.

Gen. Jackson's popular majority, at each term of his election, was, in 1838, 137,870—in 1832, 137,313.

The New Orleans Crescent observes that it knows of some vinegar so sharp that it will shave the back of a man's hand. It will also pickle broad-axes in fine style, as well as augers and corkscrews, for fancy preserves.

It has been recently discovered that potato flour or starch is capable, by due fermentation, of yielding a very pure and well-tasted spirit. Three distilleries for the production of this kind of British brandy have been erected in London.

The Selectmen of Middleboro', in Plymouth County, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for receiving illegal votes at the late election.

George Washington Johnson, of Easton, is the shooing candidate for Member of Congress in District No. 10. He was the abolition candidate for Governor at the late election.

Not a clergyman is now living, who was in the ministry in Boston thirty-eight years since. The number of settled ministers, at the present time, is seventy-six.

In the State of New York there are forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write.

Leap Year is fast drawing to a close. "Go it while you are young," ladies!

A newspaper has been started in Providence, (R. I.) called the "New Age and Constitutional Advocate."

Its object is to extend the right of suffrage to all tax paying citizens, and the formation of a Constitution.

It is said that six democratic Senators and twenty-four Representatives have resigned since the adjournment of the Mississippi Legislature. Their places, it is supposed, will be filled by whigs, who will then have a majority in the Legislature.

Hon. William R. King, who has just been re-elected United States Senator in Alabama, has represented the State ever since its admission into the Union, and is supposed to be the oldest member of the Senate, though not yet sixty years of age.

The Hon. Isaac L. Varian, Mayor of New York, is still seriously ill.

By a rough estimate, the legislators of this country, operating at once, during any winter, amount to ten thousand.

Hon. W. S. Fulton has been re-elected to the United States Senate, for six years, by the Legislature of Arkansas.

Hon. John W. Crockett, son of the immortal Davy, retires from Congressional life at the end of the present Congress.

The population of Michigan is 212,405; including 384 colored males and 319 colored females. Population in 1830, 31,639. Increase ten years, 180,766.

The electoral vote of South Carolina has been given to Martin Van Buren for President, and Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, for Vice President.

Hon. Felix Grundy, Senator from Tennessee, is prevented from taking his seat at the Senate board, by severe illness.

Two new war steamers are now building in the city of New York for the Spanish government, and one at Jersey City for Russia.

From the late messages of Governor Shannon, it appears that the state debt of Ohio, is nearly fifteen millions (14,809,477,14); the amount that will be required to complete the public works is estimated at nearly two millions and a half.

WHIG JUBILEE. The Whigs of Hingham, with delegations from towns in the vicinity, partook of an excellent supper, at the Union House in that town, on the 4th inst., in honor of the recent brilliant victories achieved by the whig party for their country's good. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, among the number Caleb Gill, Jr. of this town. The following sentiments given on the occasion are extracted from the Hingham Patriot.

By Ibrahim Bartlett of Quincy. *The Whigs of 76*—They rallied for reform and to resist oppression, they selected a General for their pilot. The Whigs of '40 have rallied for reform and have elected a General for a pilot. May he, like his illustrious predecessor, prove a successful pilot.

By Caleb Gill, Jr., Esq. of Quincy. *The Whigs of Quincy.*—Though they did not succeed in beating their opponents, yet they tied them.

By William Seaver of Quincy. *The new Custom House.*—May it contain no roosts for speckled hens.

The Whigs of Quincy.—Firm as her granite rocks.

MUSICAL ELECTION. The election for Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and other city officers, took place in Boston on Monday last. Jonathan Chapman, Esq. the present Mayor, was re-elected by a large majority, over Col. Charles G. Greene, editor of the Morning Post. The votes for Mayor were as follows, viz.:—Chapman, 5224; Greene, 2503. Chapman's majority, 2621.

The whig candidates for Aldermen were all elected by about the same majorities as that given for Mayor.

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The whig candidates for Aldermen were all elected by about the same majorities as that given for Mayor.

Of the Common Councilmen, the whig candidates were elected in ten of the twelve Wards. In Wards two and three, the democratic candidates were chosen.

ROWDIES AND GAMBLERS. A posse of the Boston police made a descent into several gambling establishments, on Saturday evening last, in the neighborhood of Broad street, and carried forty-one to the watch house. They were brought up to the Police Court; half of them were discharged, and the remainder were fined two dollars and costs. The keepers of the houses were fined five dollars and costs.

BODY OF NAPOLEON. On the 18th of October, the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade, at the Island of St. Helena. The body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5th, 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Belle Poule, which with the Favorite, sailed for France the next day.

BOSTON DAILY TIMES. The enterprising publisher of this spirited penny daily has given it a new dress. In mechanical execution it will now rank with the best printed newspapers in the country, as it is the most spirited, racy and ably edited sheet of this class of journals. May the hand of prosperity reward thy enterprising spirit, friend Roberts.

What has become of the Double Notice? We have not seen a copy for some time. Is it the fault of the Post Office?

A WHI FAMILY. The papers have mentioned several large and patriotic families who gave their support to the whig cause, but none which equals that of Mr. Abraham Hobart of Braintree. This gentleman with his nine sons and one son-in-law, all good and true whigs, marched in the procession at the Bunker Hill celebration. Two of the sons are under twenty one years of age—all the others are voters.

REWARD OF MERIT. The Providence (R. I.) Herald nominates Gov. Yell of Arkansas, as candidate for President, and Gov. Page for Vice President, because they delivered short messages to the respective Legislatures in those States. Gov. Yell takes precedence because his message was shorter than that of Gov. Page.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS. The Plymouth Memorial says that Mr. John W. Kingman, of North Bridgewater, who happened in their office, informed them that he had had forty-three brothers and sisters, and that thirty-nine of them are now living. Few persons can boast of so numerous a brother and sister-hood.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. This document we give to the most of our patrons last Saturday night in an extra. Those who did then receive it will now find a copy in their papers. If any should be missed, they can obtain a copy at the office.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. It is rumored that the English have sent a regiment of soldiers to the disputed territory in Maine, and the Governor of the State has sent word to the President. All is wrapped as yet in mystery relative to this singular transaction.

DIED.

In Braintree, Edward Austin, only child of Mr. Edward and Mrs. Chloe V. Potter, aged 4 years and 2 months.

In East Randolph, Mr. John Porter, aged 54. In Weymouth, Miss Phoebe Holmby, aged 37.

In Northboro', Mrs. Levina, wife of Mr. Silas Bailey, aged 83; Mr. Silas Bailey, aged 84. They have lived together in the marriage state sixty-one years.

In Middleboro', Oct. 13th, Miss Hope Thomas, aged 44.

By this removal, society is called to mourn the loss of one of its valuable members. The whole course of her life has been marked with prudence and industry. For many years she suffered much from disease, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, in full confidence that when this earthly house of her tabernacle should dissolve, she had a house not made with hands but eternal and in the heavens.

She owned her Savior here on earth, Which soothed the dying hour; And now in heaven she is blest, To suffer pain no more.

J. D. R.

NOTICES.

Christ Church, in this town, will be opened for divine service, on THURSDAY EVENING next, (being Christmas Eve,) at half past six o'clock: and on Christmas Day, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The birth of our Savior will be celebrated with appropriate exercises, on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Dec. 25th,) in the Universalist Meeting-house. The house will be tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Services to commence at half past six o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The ladies and gentlemen of the Universalist Society are requested to meet at the Meeting-house, on MONDAY next, for the purpose of trimming it. A general invitation is given.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society, for choice of Officers and other business, will be held at the Town House, in Dedham, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January, 1841, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. Town societies are requested to send full delegations. Friends everywhere are cordially invited to be with us. William L. Garrison and other advocates are expected to be present.

JOSIAH V. MARSHALL, Rec. Sec.

The fifth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present session will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 23d,) at half past six o'clock, by Rev. John Gregory.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Which is the best method to raise the standard of Education in this town, to create an English High School or improve our District Schools?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

The undersigned, Selectmen of Quincy, give notice that they will be in session at the Town Hall, on the last SATURDAY of each month, until further notice, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon. All persons having business with the Town are requested to present it on said days.

CHARLES A. BROWN,

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS,

DANIEL BAXTER.

Quincy, March 25th, 1840.

MARRIED.

In this town, 13th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, Mr. CHARLES F. SAVIL to Miss LYDIA T. PACKARD.

Accompanying the above notice was a generous remembrance of ourselves.

Let love assist their mutual toils,
And every social bliss below;
Increase each joy with friendly smiles,
And share and soften every woe.

When death dissolves these sacred ties,
May each to happier realms remove;
There meet and range the peaceful skies,
In bands of everlasting love.

By Rev. Mr. Banfield, Mr. Samuel Benson to Miss Emily Miller of Bellows Falls, N. H.

John Lewis Tucker to Miss Mary P. Gile.

In Dorchester, Mr. Benjamin F. Whittemore to Boston, to Miss Hannah Simmons of the former place.

In Colchester, by Rev. Mr. Phipps, Mr. Zacharias Rich to Miss Margaret, daughter of Joel Wilcox, Esq.

In Scituate, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. John Litchfield to Miss Eliza Mott; Mr. Josiah Litchfield to Miss Harriet Pynson. By Rev. Mr. Sewall, Mr. Israel M. Barnes to Miss Olive Litchfield; Mr. Summer Litchfield to Miss Lily Litchfield; Mr. Lincoln Litchfield to Miss Mary Small Litchfield.

Provision Store.

J. V. CLARK would hereby give notice that he has taken the room under the steeple of E. Packard & Co., for a Provision Store, and that he will be supplied with every article usually kept in his line of business, which he will sell at fair prices.

He will also give personal attention to the making of SAUSAGES, and therefore can warrant them to be of prime quality. Strict attention will be given to the orders of customers, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Dec. 19. Iy.

Ink.

BLACK and Blue Ink may be had, by the dozen, at manufacturer's prices, at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. Iy.

Tooth Powders.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and purifying the Breath.

Also—Potters' Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the Tooth Ache. For sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. Iy.

Account Books.

A N assortment of Account Books, of good quality and at fair prices, for sale at the QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. Gw.

Hingham and Quincy Bridge & Turnpike Corporation.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the fourth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the choice of Officers and the transaction of such other business as may then come before them.

By order of the Directors,

LEMUEL BRACKETT, Clerk.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 3w.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

DANIEL LANE,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentleman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are directed to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 3w.

Messenger's Notice.

December 19th, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been duly issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of

WASHINGTON MERRITT,

of Weymouth, his County of Norfolk, blacksmith, an insolvent debtor; and that a meeting of all the creditors of the said Merritt will be held at the dwelling house of the said Judge of Probate, in Roxbury, in said County, on SATURDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, when and where the said creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts and then to proceed to the choice of an assignee or assignees of the estate of the said Merritt, and to do such other business in relation to the said estate as may come before them; and all persons indebted to the said Merritt, or that have any of his effects, are forbidden to pay or deliver the same to any person but the subscriber, or the assignee or assignees who shall be chosen as aforesaid; and all transfers of property by the said Merritt are now forbidden by law.

NOAH TORREY, Messenger.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 2w.

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She owned her Savior here on earth, Which soothed the dying hour; And now in heaven she is blest, To suffer pain no more.

J. D. R.

2w.

3. D. R.

POETRY.

CONSOLATIONS OF FAITH.

The annexed feeling and beautiful lines are said to have been written by a young English lady, who had experienced much affliction. There is a devotedness, a spirit of religion running through it, which cannot fail to touch the most obdurate heart.

Jesus—I my cross have taken,
All to leave and follow thee;
Naked, poor, despised, forsaken—
Thou, from hence, my all shall be!
Perish every fond ambition—
All I've sought, or hoped, or known;
Yet how rich is my condition—
God and heaven are all my own!

Let the world despise and leave me—
They have left my Savior too;
Human hopes and looks deceive me,
Thou art not like them untrue;
And while thou shalt smile upon me,
God of wisdom, love and might,
Friends may hate and foes may scorn me—
Show thy face and all is right.

Go then earthly fame and treasure—
Come disaster, scorn and pain;
In thy service, pain is pleasure;
With thy favor, loss is gain;
I have called thee Abba, Father—
I have set my heart on thee;
Storms may howl, and clouds may gather—
All must work for good to me!

Soul! then know thy full salvation—
Rise o'er sin, and fear, and care,
Joy to find in every station,
Something still to do or bear!
Think what spirit dwells within thee—
Think what heavenly bliss is thine;

Think that Jesus died to save thee—
Child of Heaven canst thou repine?

Haste thee on, from grace to glory,
Armed by faith, and winged by prayer?
Heaven's eternal day before thee—
God's own hand shall guide thee there;
Soon shall close thy earthly mission,
Soon shall pass thy pilgrim days,
Hope shall change to glad fruition—
Faith to sight, and prayer to praise!

ELEGIAIC REFLECTIONS.

The following lines, copied from the Plymouth Rock, were written by Josiah D. Robbins of that town, on visiting the graves of his wife's father and mother.

Here let the tear of sorrow fall,
My mind the former years recall,
When, freed from life's unceasing care,
I chose the one whose lot I share.

When o'er these fields through forest roved,
While birds sung sweetly in the grove,
All nature seemed to speak with praise,
When in those walks of youthful days.

In yonder dwelling now I view
The father and the mother too,
With cheerful heart and smiling face
Their children in their arms embrace.

Methinks I now can see them still,
Each one their daily station fill,
And evening comes without a chide,
Around the peaceful fire-side.

Beloved by all, to kindred dear,
A stranger found a welcome there;
The weary pilgrim there could find
A heart with pity, one that's kind.

Alas! how changed, we know it well,
This truth to all around doth tell,
They live, they live," as once 'twas said,
But now they slumber with the dead."

Here orphan children gather round,
No place on earth so dear is found;
Here you may come and drop a tear
While still their memory you revere.

All is not o'er though silence reigns,
And sorrow pierce your soul with pains,
No: Faith's bright hope whispers within
They shall arise and shine again."

Then let us to our Savior go,
Who will his kind compassion show;
And when on earth we end our days,
O, may we meet to sing his praise.

ANECDOTES.

HOW TO CURE A HUSBAND. A woman, whom her husband used frequently to beat, went to a cunning man to enquire how she might cure him of his barbarity. The sagacious soothsayer heard her complaint; and after pronouncing some hard words, and using various gestures, while he filled a phial with colored liquid, doused her, whenever her husband was in a passion, with a mouthful of the liquor, and kept it in her mouth for five minutes. The woman, quite overjoyed at so simple a remedy, strictly followed the counsel which was given her, and by her silence escaped the usual chastisement. The contents of the bottle being at last expended, she returned to the cunning man, and anxiously begged to have another, possessed of the same virtue. "Fool," said the man, "there was nothing in the bottle but brown sugar and water. When your husband is in a passion, hold your tongue, and, my life for it, he will not lay a finger upon you."

UNPOPULARITY. How frequently do we hear this cry raised by interested partisans against men of acknowledged talents! It was well said by Gen. Harriet, "the Governor of the North Western Territory, to the declaimer that a gentleman whom he wished to appoint to a distinguished post in the government, had many enemies, or, in other words, was 'unpopular,' that he would give him a cent for a man who had no enemies." "When you go into the orchard," said he, "in pursuit of fruit, where would you look for the best? Would you not select the tree which had been most pealed by the boys with sticks and stones?"—Philadelphia Standard.

A DRUNKARD'S EXCUSE. A physician, seeing a friend about to drink a glass of brandy, said, "don't drink that filthy stuff, it is the worst enemy you have." "I know that, replied he, "but you know that we are commanded by the Scripture to love our enemies."

A SCHOOL OF WHALES. "What do whales want of a school, papa?" To learn to spout! They are the greatest spouters in the world—except, perhaps, some of our noisy Congress men.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR
COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine-tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation has ceased, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, from want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventative against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally!

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, whom from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The following quotation will be of interest to those who practice the physician's art of publishing a long list of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

THIS medicine enjoys the highest reputation among the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. ALLEN'S BALM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Coughs, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. Parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1839, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce a short account of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1839, as furnished us by the Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 1121 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 57, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. D. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effect we have seen it upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D. President.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice; I have also used it in the Hospital. I find it a remedy of great efficacy in affections of the Lungs and Liver. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be, yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

Dr. B. D. Allen, Dear Sir—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance has it been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

General Depot and Wholesale Office, 88 Barclay street, New York. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, Quincy, October 17.

ly

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles on which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys, the liver and the lungs, which the Life Medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

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The Life

QUINCY PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED every Saturday Morning, over MESSRS. Josiah Brigham & Co.'s Store, in Hancock Street.

NUMBER 52.

QUINCY, (MASS.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1840.

VOLUME 4.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encouragement extended to him for the last four years, hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the superior manner in which he pledges himself to execute all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage; and respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues at the old stand on Washington Street, formerly occupied by Captain Benjamin Page, where he carries on

HOUSE, SHIP, SIGN and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING:

GILDING, GLAZING, VARNISHING, PAPER HANGING and WHITE-WASHING.

All kinds of IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE, done in superior style.

Stock of all kinds kept constantly on hand and sold to accommodate customers at reasonable prices as they can be purchased at any other like establishment.

EBENEZER B. HERSEY.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Truss Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand (opposite 264) No. 305 Washington street, Boston, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs.

"All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years experience and afforded relief to fifteen hundred persons for the last three years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try Trusses of his manufacture, and he confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the many quacks who promise what cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufacturers, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rapture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and his own hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange it there are well suited without extra charge.

The subscriber manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beach, of this city, generally made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel wire, will give relief in all cases of rapture—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinged and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufacturers, which they can have if they do not suit their particular case, and can exchange them for them—Dr. Hall's; Read's Spiral and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do.; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's do.; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzelman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Every turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single; also Trusses for children of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand STEELING SNAKES, for dogs, which are made for him, doing this every week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He also informs individuals that he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the certificate of Dr. Warren, received more than four years since.

JAMES FREDRICK FOSTER.

Certificate from Dr. Warren.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with the Herpes have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster, for doing the same. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C. WARREN.

Boston, Nov. 23.

Dry Goods.

THE subscriber, No. 24 Dock Square, have just received their FALL ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods which they are disposed to offer at prices corresponding to the times, consisting in part of the following articles.

Blue, Black and Green Broadcloths;

Brown, Draz and Mixed do;

Pilot Cloths; Cassimeres; Satinets; Vestings;

Flannels, plain and twilled ;

Green Bockings;

American, French and English Prints;

Sheetings and Shirtings;

Shawls, Blankets and Merinos;

Together with many other articles adapted to the season.

MANLEY & BRAMHALL.

Boston, Oct. 10.

Periodical Agency Depot.

JOHN A. GREEN, Agent for the following among other valuable publications, begs leave to solicit attention to them, as furnishing useful and entertaining reading, in a style of superior exertion, and at less than one-fourth the usual cost of the same in books.

The LADY'S BOOK, now united with Mrs. Hale's Ladies Magazine—decidedly the most important work of the class in this country—containing original articles from the first female writers, and selected matter from the most celebrated English magazines—embellished with six colored plates of fashions, and six steel engravings, yearly, besides music, embroidery, views, the similes, portraits, etc., etc.

WALDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY of the best, new and entertaining books, including memoirs, tales, novels, history, geography, and the best novels, with criticisms and notices of new publications. The surprising cheapness of this new publication is shown in the fact, that of seven similar works undertaken since its commencement, five years ago, not one, now survives.

The MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, with numerous engraved illustrations of immense value to mechanics.

The above works will be afforded on the same conditions as they can be procured in Boston.

Quincy, Jan. 25.

Painting, Glaizing, etc.

The subscriber, thankful for the liberal encourage-

ment extended to him for the last four years,

hopes, by a strict attention to his business and the su-

perior manner in which he pledges himself to execute

all orders, to enjoy a continuance of public patronage;

and respectfully informs his friends and the public,

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QUINCY PATRIOT.

FITS.

The following pithy remarks of old Humphrey, on fits, are worth a whole column of editorial words.

Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions, and as I shall charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I dare say that you are also: now then for my prescription.

For a fit of passion, walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds, without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmate of a jail, and you will be convinced.

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie thereon.

For a fit of ambition, go into the church yard, and read the grave stones. They will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity and fear, whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to his shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician—Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

REJOINDER TO 'T. A.'

It is most astonishing, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent 'T. A.' who figured in your last paper, by reflecting so much light under the head of "Head-Quarters Reviewed," should have been so egregiously mistaken. If your risibilities had not received a damper, you evn't have laughed that your plain, obscure, unlettered, hard-working, hard-handed correspondent should have been mistaken for feminine, soft-handed, dough-faced, silk stockinged, "bandy-legged popinjay," looking down with scorn and contempt on the working classes. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the "plaintive lamentation," your correspondent throws no light nor quotes any of its language except the expression, "poetical effusions of cobblers and tinkers." By this expression he considers I have committed a great offence, and makes it his hobby-horse to display his ingenuity and to excite prejudice against the whig party. Now, he should have considered, that in the lamentation, I was endeavoring to personate Blair, lamenting the disastrous downfall of his party; and he should have recollect that the editor of the Globe, when wishing to stigmatize certain men, asked, "what could be expected of cobblers and tinkers"; and it is well understood that your paper has been made the vehicle for the poetical effusions of a person by the occupation of a cobbler in defence of the administration. Now, considering these circumstances and coincidences, is it not reasonable that I should so far as practicable adopt the language of the editor of the Globe without fear of being repudiated as sneering at men on account of the occupation they pursue. Where then is the "lurking sneer" to be found—in the "plaintive lamentation," or in the columns of the Globe or the distempered imagination of your correspondent. Now, Mr. T. A. the whig party is not limited to a few bandy-legged popinjays but it embraces a large majority of the people of this country, comprising within its ranks men of all classes, professions and occupations, having one common interest at stake to build up and support a government most conducive to the interest of the mass of the people and the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and they know as much of the "process by which the real resources of a people are developed" as you or your party, your little story concerning little Vic, notwithstanding. Your communication was artfully designed to foster the long prevailing prejudices which have already given way before the genial and all-powerful rays of truth, for none but tools will believe, even if we should admit that the whigs are, politically speaking, the lineal descendants of the old tory and federal parties, that they could so long have preserved their identity through all the vicissitudes this country has since undergone, and inherited the peculiar characteristics of those parties through all the political changes and amalgamations which all parties have experienced.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. FRIEND GREEN—Whilst my views would be congenial with yours upon the demoralizing influence of such party factions as have been in agitation the preceding year, and would recommend them to the attention of your readers, I would also advance a few ideas (hoping that you will not deem me intrusive) upon your amendment of the constitution rendering the President ineligible to a second term of office.

Although Washington was not in favor of a re-election and regretted that the Constitution did not specify particularly the length of time

a chief magistrate should serve, yet he never recommended the amendment of this instrument; and this also was the case with a number of his successors—they were aware that altering it, for this purpose, would pave the way for the amendment of numerous other clauses, that might not exactly coincide with the views of the people; this fact must appear evident to every one, and like the *ship* Constitution, would still retain its name, when scarcely a vestige of old craft would be remaining.

One term of election is certainly preferable; and in order to achieve this great object, the man who is to stand as a candidate for the highest office in the people's gift, should pledge himself to serve but one term (if elected) and in connection with this not to let the people know upon whom his mantle falls—then and not till then shall we have a President of the United States on one and the same day. A proposed amendment of the federal constitution will doubtless be offered to the people, reducing the office of President of the United States to one term only of four years. It is presumed that no essential alteration in the tariff will be made until 1842.

In respect to the formation of the new cabinet on the 4th of March next. It is now generally believed that Mr. Webster has been offered by General Harrison and has accepted the post of Secretary of State. Mr. Rives will also go into the cabinet. But Henry Clay, if we may credit the letters of the "Spy at Washington," very high whig authority, declines taking any office under the next administration for reasons best known to himself. He doubtless has an eye of successorship to old Tip.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

IS A HINT SUFFICIENT.

MR. EDITOR—It is to be hoped that a hint, through the columns of your paper, will be sufficient to prevent such as may be in the habit of attending divine service, and instead of listening to the word of instruction are reading novels, newspapers, etc., to desist from practice so morally at variance with the purposes for which the Sabbath was instituted. That day should be revered—our minds should then be given to reflections. In this probationary state we should meditate upon eternity. Have those guilty of this practice sufficiently weighed the admonition—that "it is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die?" Let houses dedicated to the services of God be held as consecrated places.

A FRIEND TO YOUTH.

Written for the Quincy Patriot.

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1840.

We are in the midst of winter; the merciful globules of the thermometer are rapidly sinking to zero. Earth is overspread with the uncontaminated snows of heaven—houses, hills, fields and all, are alike mantled with this cold element; and although grand and sublime, it is a melancholy spectacle, reminding us that all nature sleeps in temporary death by the deadly wand of winter. Vegetable life is paralyz'd, the pulse even of animal vitality moves more sluggish than it is wont to do at other times. The moral world itself is affected. The good qualities of the human heart in action partake of the general apathy; the mind is less cheerful, and we are less alive to the relief of human misery that every where surrounds us. Those heaven born qualities, benevolence and charity, that more or less dwell in all men, have less influence over us now than in warm weather. It is too true that many of the avenues to man's heart are congealed by the effects of a New England winter. The catalogue of crime is greater by far in the winter than summer. I wish it were otherwise. I wish the hand of charity was as freely extended for the relief of poverty as it is when the glorious luminary of light and heat reaches such diurnal meridian as to vivify and warm and cheer all animated nature. There is now much suffering in this city from cold and hunger; there is doubtless some in every neighborhood of our country towns. Our leisure moments could not be better employed, than to seek out such abodes of tears and privation, and administer to them according to our ability. Depend upon it, the inward peace and happiness arising from such acts would amply reward us.

The city has been visited by several fires during the past week. In two houses that were nearly consumed there were some ten or fifteen families, all of whom were driven into the street. Several persons were severely injured by the burning of an old house at the North End.

Business continues good for winter. Public and private sales for a few days past have been extensive. By an examination of the latest price currents, it will appear that English and domestic goods are about the same in price as last week. There is a fair demand for all kinds of provisions, but the prices are poorly supported and have a tendency to decline. In consequence of the difficulties between England and China, the article of tea advanced last week two to three cents on the pound. Two thousand packages of tea for the retail trade were sold last week at seventy-five cents for souchong and eighty-eight for young hyson per pound. Immense fortunes have been made by American merchants on this article during the present year. Salem alone has realized over two millions dollars clear profits.

The royal steamer Acadia arrived here from England on Monday last, seventeen days passage. She brings news twenty days later than before from Europe. Much of the intelligence is important. The Queen of England has a little "Adelaide Victoria Louisa" born on the 21st of November, and at the latest accounts all England was rejoicing at this great event.

The war of the East proves disastrous to Mehemet Ali, and glorious to British genius and British valor. St. Jean D'Acre, one of the strong holds of the Mahometans, has been captured by the English, two thousand killed and three thousand of these poor creatures made prisoners. "Acre" was the grand depot and arsenal of Mehemet Ali. The English have also captured over two million dollars in specie besides over three hundred pieces of field arti-

lery. England may now be said to be at war with Syria, Egypt, China and India, and she has about as much as she can attend to without troubling her head with the Eastern boundary question.

Up to the time I am now writing, Mrs. Kinney's trial is in progress. The excitement here is very great, and the court room crowded to suffocation. I am sorry to say the testimony against her is very strong, but as the evidence is circumstantial she may be acquitted.

The doings of Congress from day to day as appear by the journals are interesting and business-like. During the present short session there will probably be passed a uniform Bankrupt law; some alterations may be made in an adjournment; Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y., Tillinghast of R. I., Morgan of N. Y., and Duncan of Ohio, were the speakers.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17. In the Senate, Mr. Merrick of Maryland, from the District Committee, reported a bill to recharter the Banks of the District of Columbia. [They are now all dead, through the refusal of Congress at the last session to renew their charters.

The question of reference on the financial portion of the President's Message was at length reached, and Mr. Wright of N. Y., spoke in reply to Mr. Webster's remarks on the preceding day. Mr. Webster briefly rejoined; and the reference to the Committee on Finance was then agreed to.

In the House, a number of petitions were received and referred.

Mr. Hunt of N. Y., submitted a Joint Resolution identical with that laid before the Senate by Mr. Tallmadge, looking to a constitutional amendment which shall restrict the service of a President to a single term of four years.

Mr. Randolph of N. J., moved that the Clerk of the House pay to the five "Broad Seal" Members of the House from New Jersey, the compensation to which they would have been entitled had they been admitted to their seats, which, after some debate was carried.

Mr. Cooper of Ga., asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the salaries paid to Chaplains of Congress. For granting leave 21; against it, 140.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18. The Senate, did not sit.

In the House, Mr. Evans of Maine, had leave present a memorial of citizens of Portland and vicinity, in relation to the colonial trade with Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House adjourned to Monday, to afford an opportunity to repair and replace the seats which were demolished by the fall of the chandelier. This is not the first time that a chandelier has fallen in this same House. A similar accident happened about twenty years ago.

MONDAY, Dec. 21. In the Senate, Mr. Wright of N. Y., presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of New York, in favor of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clay of Ala., chairman on the committee on the Public Lands, reported Mr. Benton's bill entitled "an act to establish a permanent pre-emption system, and to enable the settlers upon the public lands to erect a log cabin thereon."

Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina, gave notice, that he should ask leave to bring in a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which the land lies.

Mr. King of Ala., asked that the Bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases should be taken up. Without opposition it was ordered to be engrossed in the following form:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled 'An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases,' approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine for debt, on process issued out of any court of the United States, in all cases whatever where, by the laws of any State, imprisonment for debt has been, or shall hereafter be abolished."

In the House, very little of importance was done. The day was occupied principally in a debate on a resolution submitted by Mr. Botts, in relation to the payment of witnesses in the case of contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingolds.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26. 1840.

RABIDNESS. Seldom has a conservator of the public morals, for such we conceive editors to be, given vent to his passions, in so base and malignant a manner, as the conductor of the *Nantucket Islander* manifesto in the annexed foul invective against the man "whom the people delight to honor"—Gen. Harrison. Several contemporaries have spoken in very high terms of this paper, but if this extract is a specimen of its editorial talents, we think they lack judgment. Such scurrility should meet with its well merited rebuke from every good citizen, and should be publicly reprobated by every editor who has not bowed the knee and bartered his mind to the unhallowed purposes of the party."

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Adams, was adopted, requesting the President to cause to be communicated to this House information respecting the political relations between the United States and the empire of China.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16. In the Senate, Mr. Wright's motion to refer to the Committee on Finance that part of the President's Message relating to the Finance came up for consideration, when Mr. Webster commenced a short speech on the public finances. Mr. Wright felt it his duty to reply to Mr. Webster, but wished him time to procure the necessary documents. He asked a postponement.

Mr. Tallmadge asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Presidential term:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the

several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

"The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

In the House, a resolution was offered by Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for specific information respecting the manner in which the Sub-Treasury act had been enforced, next came up, and a political debate arose which lasted till

the adjournment; Messrs. Vanderpool of N. Y., Tillinghast of R. I., Morgan of N. Y., and Duncan of Ohio, were the speakers.

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The SINGER. A neat monthly publication, by this name, devoted to the general cultivation of Music and adapted to the use of schools and private institutions, has been started in Boston by Mr. Ass Fitz. In the volume, there will be fifty pages of Music appropriate for the work, together with the judicious reading matter, renders this periodical a very cheap publication; the subscription price being only twenty-five cents per annum. As a work for Sabbath Schools, we should trust it would be found to be very valuable, and trust that it will receive that attention which its merits certainly claim for it.

CAPITAL TOASTS. The following sentiments were given at a celebration lately in Massachusetts: Ploughshares—The only shares that pay a sure dividend. Woman—She spoilt us with an apple, but atoned for the wrong by forming a pair. The Liberty Tree—We should be careful, while we pluck the fruit, not to break the branches. The annexed toast was given at a Tupperian celebration, at Westfield, New Jersey. Martin Van Buren—Conquered by a coward; outrun by a man in an iron cage, vanquished by a petticoat General, and soundly beaten by an old Granny.

WHIPPED TO DEATH. A colored girl who had lived in the family of a free colored man at Washington, (D.C.) having died rather suddenly, an inquest was held, and an examination of the body made, when after deliberation the jury found a verdict that the girl came to her death in consequence of severe whippings inflicted by the wife, who was accordingly committed to jail for the offence.

HEAVY FALL. The large and beautiful chandelier which was manufactured in Boston, and which was last fall suspended in the Representatives' Hall, at the Capitol, in Washington, lately fell down and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach, so as to be injured by it. Had it fallen an hour or two later it might have caused the death or wounding of many members.

This chandelier weighed over seven thousand pounds and cost nearly five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained seventy-eight argand burners, and is said to have been ornamented with over twenty-six hundred cut-glass lustres, and three thousand cut glass spangles.

TO READERS. For foreign intelligence, the reader is referred to the letter of our Boston correspondent. "Head Quarters Opposite" and "Abijah" have been received.

SUMMARY OF NEWS. Gen. Garrison has resigned his office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio.

The Senate of Georgia have, by a vote of forty-three to thirty-four, passed a series of resolutions denying the right of Congress, under the constitution, to charter a bank, or to impose a tariff for the protection of domestic manufacturers.

Of the fifteen monarchs who were upon the throne in Europe in 1785, two died of insanity, two poisoned, one murdered, one assassinated, one driven from his country, one died of sudden visitation, and sixty-one of natural death.

It is said that Daniel O'Connell has signed the total pledge. Father Mathew's list now numbers more than three millions of names, and additions are continually making. The Irish, but lately proverbial for intemperance, bid fair to become the most temperate people on the globe.

The Hon. John P. Richardson has been elected Governor of South Carolina, and William K. Clowney, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

The Cleveland Herald says that the grand Canal Reservoir in Mercer County, Ohio, contains thirteen thousand acres of land, the water is four to twenty thousand feet deep. It is said to be the largest artificial lake in the world.

The number of printing offices in Philadelphia is two hundred and eleven; of daily newspapers eight; of weekly newspapers fifteen; of semi and tri-weekly six; of periodicals twenty-three; of men employed three hundred and forty-three, and capital invested two hundred and twelve thousand one hundred dollars.

A man committed suicide recently at New Orleans, by piercing his body with more than twenty dagger wounds, and finding them all ineffectual to take away his life, he cut his throat from ear to ear, with an old penknife.

There is a paper published at Marietta, Penn., called the "Ant."

When ever you see a young lady tightly laced, it is a sure sign that she wishes to impose upon herself and the public, by showing what she has not got by nature—a small waist.

When you have resolved to cut a man's acquaintance, either in trade or friendship, tell him yourself, frankly and plainly, your reasons for so doing; it is degrading to a man's character, when his actions prove that he dare not face his fellow.

The New York Times states that a petition is in circulation in that city, addressed to Congress, to obtain a protective duty on foreign silk, both manufactured and unmanufactured, imported into the United States.

The Georgia Legislature have passed a resolution fixing the pay of its members at five dollars a day, and the same amount for every twenty miles travel in coming to or going from the seat of Government.

Six hundred dollars, the avails of a whig ball at St. Louis, have been appropriated to the purchase of two hundred cords of wood for the use of the poor during the winter.

An Upper Canada paper says, that within the last four years more than twelve thousand run away slaves have made their escape into Canada from the United States, and that schools have been maintained among them during that time by the American Abolitionists.

NOTICES. The sixth lecture before the Quincy Lyceum the present season will be delivered at the Town Hall, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, (Dec. 30th,) at half past six o'clock, by Rev. William P. Lunt.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION. Which is the best method to raise the standard of Education in this town, to create an English High School or improve our District Schools?

CHARLES MARSH, Secretary.

Dwelling House to Sell.

FOR sale, on reasonable terms, a commanding two story Dwelling House, built and about one-half of an acre of land, situated on the Plymouth Road, near the Railway Meeting-house, and opposite the residence of O. T. Rogers, Esq., in Milton.

The above valuable real estate will be sold at a great bargain.

For further information, apply to WILLIAM B. DUGGAN or WILLIAM NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 2m

Writing.

G. H. DOW, Professor of Penmanship, would respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Quincy, that he will receive pupils for instruction in the above useful accomplishment, at Mr. Cummings' School Room, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 26th, and on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28th.

TERMS, for fifteen lessons, stationary included, \$2—Ladies, \$1.

Mr. Dow being desirous to deal liberally with his pupils; anxious also to convince them that there is no quackery in his system, would state that the tuition will be returned to such as shall express themselves dissatisfied at the close of their lessons.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 1w

GEORGE NEWCOMB.

Quincy, Oct. 31. 1w

DR. S. O. Richardson's

Pectoral Balsam of Spikenard, Blood Root,

Wild Cherry and Comfrey.

THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs. Around each bottle is a treatise on Consumption, its causes, symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, etc. should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam, possessing the restorative and balsamic virtues of many roots and rare plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained at the Doctor's Office.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

DR. L. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting,

for the choice of Officers of the Weymouth and Braintree Institution for Savings, will be held at the Bank, in Weymouth, on MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

T. R. HANSON, Secretary.

Weymouth, Dec. 26. 2w

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have

within one year past from Maryland to the State of Maine. It has established its reputation on its own merit without the means of any deception, and any one meeting with misfortune will find in this medicine a perfect cure, without diet or hindrance from business, in a few days.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS worth has been sold within the past year throughout the United States, and the proprietor challenges one single case that has not been benefited by the use of this medicine.

Also—LIFE RESTORATIVE ELIXIR, a certain

cure for Consumption. This medicine has proved a blessing in this dreadful disease, (consumption); the most miraculous cures have been performed by this medicine after all other medicine and even after having been given up by some of the best physicians in the country.

DR. GARDINER'S INFIRMARY, No. 14 Franklin Place; Office, No. 6 Salem Street, third door from Hanover Street. This establishment is beyond the necessity of a puf or advertising notoriety; it has been established and is still under the patronage of patients; cures and lasting benefits are the good fruits of its Samaritan labors; all who put themselves under treatment here will neither be deceived nor defrauded. Remember No. 14 Franklin Place, which should be carefully sought by the stranger as there are pits of deception at hand into which the unwary may fall to rise no more.

DR. LOUIS GIRARDIN, resident physician, extends

particular observation and never failing cure to all diseases of the Skin, Bones, Weakness, Consumption and Rheumatism. The attending physician may be conveniently consulted at the Infirmary in either of the

following languages:—English, French, Spanish and German. Calls attended to in any part of the city.

CHARGES moderate.

DR. GIRARDIN'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR or Anti-Mercurial Panacea, and his Life Restorative Elixir

for Consumption, can be obtained as above.

Price of the medicine, \$2 the bottle and \$1 the half bottle.

Pills the same price. Sold only at his residence, No. 14 Franklin Place; at his Office, No. 6 Salem Street, Boston, 3d door from Hanover Street; No. 15 Appleton Street, Lowell; Pleasant Street, opposite South Street, Portland, Me.; 132 North Main Street, Providence, R. I.; No. 7 Division Street, N. Y.; No. 71 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; in Holiday Street, Baltimore.

P. S.—The above is never sold by Druggists.

Mrs. G., graduated in Paris as Midwife, will attend on those Ladies who should prefer a Female Physician, at her residence, No. 14 Franklin Place. Those wishing her services as Midwife will please leave their address at least two weeks previous.

CAUTION. Mrs. G. has no agent whatever, any persons selling her medicines are impostors.

BOSTON, Dec. 26. 3w

LUCY FAXON, Administratrix.

Quincy, Dec. 26. 3w

MARY BICKNELL'S ESTATE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed Administratrix of the es-

tate of BENJAMIN FAXON,

late of Quincy, in the County of Norfolk, blacksmith, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMLEU HUMPHREY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 26. 3w

Messenger's Notice.

NORFOLK, Dec. 19, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a warrant has been

issued by Hon. Sherman Leland, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Norfolk, authorizing and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of

MARY BICKNELL,

late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMLEU HUMPHREY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 26. 3w

MESSAGER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed Executor of the last will and

testament of

DANIEL LANE,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentle-

man, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all

persons having demands upon the estate of the said

deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all per-

sons indebted thereto to make payment to

FISHER A. KINGSBURY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has

been duly appointed Executor of the last will and

testament of

DANIEL LANE,

late of Braintree, in the County of Norfolk, gentle-

man, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all

persons having demands upon the estate of the said

deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all per-

sons indebted thereto to make payment to

LEMLEU HUMPHREY, Executor.

Weymouth, Dec. 19. 3w

PROVISION STORE.

J. V. CLARK would hereby give notice that he has

taken the room under the store of E. Packard & Co., for a Provision Store, and that he will be supplied

with every article usually kept in his line of business,

which he will sell at fair prices.

He will also give personal attention to the making of SAUSAGES, and therefore can warrant them to be of prime quality. Strict attention will be given to the orders of customers, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1w

TOOTH POWDERS.

POTTER'S Celebrated Tooth Powder, for clean-

ing and preserving the Teeth and Gums, and pu-

rifying the Breath.

Also—Potters' Tooth Ache Drops, a cure for the

Tooth Ache. For sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1w

HINGHAM AND QUINCY

BRIDGE & TURNPIKE CORPORATION.

THE Proprietors of this Corporation are hereby no-

tified, that their annual meeting will be held at the Hancock House, in Quincy, on MONDAY, the

fourth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The choice of Officers and the transaction of

such other business as may then come before them.

By order of the Directors,

LEMLEU BRACKETT, Clerk.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 3w

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A N assortment of Account Books, of good qual-

ity, and at fair prices, for sale at the

QUINCY BOOKSTORE.

Quincy, Dec. 19. 1w

POETRY.

PRAYER.

Art thou afflicted?—tempest-toss'd?—
A parent, childless left?
A weary wanderer on the earth,
Joyless, and sore bereft?—
Look upward!—lift thy soul to God,
Nor sinfully despair:
Christ wipes all tears from every eye;
Betake thyself to prayer.

Art thou an orphan? Is contempt
And poverty thy lot?
Plead thou with him who freely gives
To all, upbraiding not!
These are the condescending names
Our God is pleased to bear,
The Father of the fatherless,
The God who heareth prayer.'

Art thou a widow, left alone,
Life's desert path to plot?
Bereaved one, give thy heart to Him,
Who is 'the widow's God.'

Fly to his footstool, and pour forth
Thy tale of sorrow there:—
Full of compassion, pitiful
Is he 'that heareth prayer.'

He bindeth up the broken heart—
He raiseth those that fall—
He opens wide his bounteous hand,
And chides and blesses all.
With prayer approach his throne 'in whom
We live, and move, and are';
In highest heaven supreme He reigns—
The God who heareth prayer.

In brokenness of heart, if thou
Dost thy transgressions mourn;
Laboring beneath the sense of guilt,
Too grievous to be borne;
With prayer draw nigh the cross of Him
Who all our sorrows bare;
Christ hath redeem'd us unto God—
O give thyself to prayer.

Believe, look beyond the grave—
Thy heritage is there;
A crown of life to be obtained
Through Christ, by faith and prayer.
Thou hast need of watchfulness,
Beset by many a snare,
Strong lusts within, and foes without;
Oh cease not thou from prayer!

The prayer of faith availeth much!—
Prayer is the Christian's breath,
It brings and keeps him nigh to God;
It sooths the bed of death.
Prayer makes him search his heart, unveils
The deep pollution there—
And brings his secret sins to light;—
Yet saints cease not from prayer!

To prayer!—to prayer!—Life's restless tide
Is ebbing fast away!
To prayer!—to prayer!—Time hastens on
The awful judgment day!
With prayer approach the God in whom
Ye live, and move, and are';
In highest heaven, supreme He reigns,
The God who heareth prayer!

WOMAN.

It is not hers to guide the storm of war,
To rule the State, or thunder at the bar;
To sit with men in legislative hall,
To govern realms, or mark their rise and fall.
These things are not for her—'tis woman's care
Alone to rear the shoots that flourish there,
To wipe the starting tear from childhood's eye,
To soothe his little woes, his wants supply;
To guard his morals with unceasing care,
And bend for him the suppliant knee in prayer,
Then give him, in his full and perfect worth,
To serve the land that smiled upon his birth,

ANECDOTES.

APPEARANCE "How did you think I appeared at the party last evening?"
"Oh, finely, as usual."
"Do you really think so?"
"Certainly, I do."
"Do you think I appear as well at a party as at a ball?"
"Yes, though I have never taken particular notice."
"Now, really, tell me—honestly—will you?"
"To be sure, I'll tell you honestly, if I tell you at all."
"Well now—I am anxious to know—when do you think I appear the best?"
"When you are minding your own business, madam.—Spirit of the age."

A WISH WELL ANSWERED. The wife of Dryden, one morning, having come into his study at an unseasonable time, when he was intently employed in some composition, and finding that her husband did not attend to her, exclaimed, "Mr. Dryden, you are always pouring over these musty books; I wish it was a book, for then I should have more of your company." "Well, my dear," replied the poet, "when you become a book, pray let me an almanac; for then at the end of the year I shall lay you quietly on the shelf and be able to pursue my studies without interruption."

IN TIME OF NEED. There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap which you do not want." You are perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought this or that off department?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door-pane."

EXTREME AVARICE. A person talking of an acquaintance of his, who was so avaricious as even to lament the prospect of his funeral expenses, though a short time before he had been censuring one of his own relations for his parsimonious disposition. "Now it is not strange," continued he, "that this man would not take the beam out of his own eye, before he attempted the mite in other people's." "Why, I dare say he would, if he was sure of selling the timber."

A HOME THRUST. "I don't know where that boy got his temper; he did not take it from me." "Why, no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any!" was the affectionate reply of the spouse.

Peristaltic Lozenges;

AN APPROVED REMEDY FOR COSTIVENESS & DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is not put forth as a universal nostrum calculated to cure all the diseases incident to humanity, but rather as a means of preventing them. It may safely be stated that nine tenths of the most serious maladies arise from an unhealthy action of the stomach and bowels, or liver, inducing, as a natural consequence, indigestion and its results; such as Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nausea, Lowness of Spirits, Jaundice, and a whole catalogue of other complaints, which may be entirely removed by a timely and persevering use of this remedy.

The most cogent objection to Aperients in general is, that containing some drastic purgative, they leave, after their operation, a torpidity of the stomach and bowels, producing consequences which their administration was intended to correct. Such effects will not follow the use of these Lozenges.

To females in delicate health.

The Peristaltic Lozenges are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of several eminent gentlemen of the Medical Profession as a safe, wholesome medicine in removing distempers, and relieving all other inconveniences in which the female frame is liable, especially those which arise at an early period of life, want of exercise and general debility of the system. They create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. Being perfectly innocent they can be taken at any time and under any circumstances. The most delicate female, when an aperient is required, may have recourse to them, and they will act as a preventive against the nervous and hysterical affections which so frequently arise from continued constipation.

To Seafaring people and Travellers generally:

To individuals travelling, more particularly seafaring persons, when from change of habit or climate, the liver and bowels become inactive, and costiveness follows as an invariable result, these Lozenges will prove invaluable. One individual writes:—"I consider myself cured of costiveness, to which I was always subject the moment I left the land, solely by the use of your medicine." The proprietor is continually receiving orders from his seafaring friends for the Lozenges. When they are to be carried to sea they ought always to be started from the box in which they are packed and put into tight bottles. In this way they may be kept good for any length of time.

The very questionable reputation which a medicine derives from the fashionable practice of publishing a long lists of certificates from persons, whom nobody knows, has induced the proprietor to forego the opportunity of offering to the public, the many commendations which he is daily receiving of these Lozenges, trusting rather to their own merits, which will be apparent to all on trial, and the respectability of his numerous agents.

THESE MEDICINES may be had of the first physicians in Salem and Boston, many of them using the Lozenges in their own families and general practice.

Prepared only by J. S. HARRISON, Apothecary, 256 Essex street, Salem, and for sale in this town by JOHN A. GREEN, Agent.

Quincy, Nov. 23. If

CONSUMPTION

DR. ALLEN'S BALMAM OF HOARHOUND, LIVERWORT AND PLEURISY ROOT, for Consumption and Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Oppression and Soreness of the Chest, Pleurisy, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Difficult and Profuse Expectoration, and all Affections of the Chest, Lungs and Liver.

The Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root have for centuries been celebrated in the cure of diseases of the Lungs and Liver.

Dr. B. D. Allen, after a series of experiments, has been able to extract from these medical herbs, a balsam, which exerts a most wonderful effect in curing Consumption and Liver Complaint, and all other diseases of the Lungs and Chest. So great has become the reputation of Dr. Allen's Balsam that it is now used in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Hospitals, and in the private practice of our most eminent medical men.

For children laboring under Inflammation of the Lungs, Colds, Coughs, Croup, Quinsy and Sore Throat, this Balsam is of great importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. If parents wish to save the lives of their children and themselves much trouble, anxiety, and expense, let them procure Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam; and whenever a child has taken cold, has any fever, cough or hoarseness, give a teaspoonful of this medicine, and repeat it if necessary; even one teaspoonful will often effect an entire cure. During the winter of 1833, rising of one thousand families employed this remedy in the city of New York. The consequence was, that the number of deaths among children was reduced to less than one half the usual number, as may be seen by the City Inspector's report of deaths.

In order to give the reader some idea of the efficacy of this Balsam, and how extensively it is used, we here introduce the monthly report of the cures it performed in the month of May, 1833, as furnished us by the agent, and published in the New York Sun.

Monthly Report of the cures performed by Dr. B. D. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root, during the month of May. It has cured and completed the cure of Consumption 112 cases, Liver Complaint 102, Dyspepsia 196, Asthma 91, Palpitation of the Heart 87, Raising Blood 56, total 1652. The number of Colds and Coughs cured by this medicine are too numerous to report."

CAUTION—Purchase none unless it has the Certificate of "Copyright" on the wrapper and label, and the written signature of B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

The following certificates show the high estimation in which Dr. Allen's Balsam is held.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of Washington County, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved, That from a knowledge of the composition of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, and the most astonishing effects we have seen it have upon our patients, it is our decided and unanimous opinion that it will cure Consumption and Liver Complaint, and we do strongly recommend it to the faculty and the public generally.

JOHN R. SMITH, M. D. President.

DAVID P. HALE, M. D. Secretary.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, DEAR SIR—For a year past I have been in the habit of prescribing your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort and Pleurisy Root to my patients in private practice, and have also used it in the Hospital. And it is extremely popular in all the cities of the United States. In cases of Consumption, Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis, I have found it very efficacious, and I believe it is prescribed very generally by the profession. I have the honor to be yours, etc.

J. L. ROGERS, M. D.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, DEAR SIR—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint; a disease under which I had labored upwards of six years. I have recommended it to several of my friends when afflicted with the same malady, and in every instance it has been successful. Hoping that God may spare your life for usefulness, I am respectfully yours,

JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

DR. B. D. ALLEN, DEAR SIR—I am most happy to inform you that your Balsam of Hoarhound, Liverwort, and Pleurisy Root, has cured me of Liver Complaint;

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JOHN SCOTT, D. D.

GENERAL DEPOT AND WHOLESALE OFFICE, 88 BARELY STREET, NEW YORK. Sold in Boston by ANDREW GEYER, 104 Hanover street, General Agent for the New England States, and by E. HAYDEN, QUINCY.

OCTOBER 17. If

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH BY FREEMAN HUNT, 142 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, AT FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ALL CASES IN ADVANCE.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. JAYNE, NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY CALEB GILL, JR.

NEW YORK, OCT. 26. If

NOTICE.

QUINCY PATRIOT.

Moffat's Life Medicines.

THESE MEDICINES are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the parts of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers.

This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded by ignorance persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Itching, Anxiety, Anger, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Irritative Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and bad Complexions, Eruptive Complaints, Swelling, Cloudy, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price \$1.

ALSO, JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the preservation, growth and beauty of the HAIR, and which will positively bring new hair on bald heads and prevent its falling off or turning gray. Price \$1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE—a pleasant, safe and certain preparation for the removal of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Fever and Ague, Want of Appetite, and all diseases of debility, especially of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALMAM, a certain cure for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cramps, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Cholera Morbus, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, and Nervous Affections, etc. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for Female Diseases, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Fevers, Inflammations, Obstructions, Diseases of the Skin, etc., and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY DR. JAYNE, NO. 20 SOUTH 3D STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND MAY BE HAD OF AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY TOWN AND CITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE BY CALEB GILL, JR.

QUINCY, JUNE 13. If

NOTICE.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALMAM,

IS A CERTAIN, SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA OR LOOSENESS, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, CHOLIC, GRIPPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, VOMITING, SPITTING UP OF FOOD AFTER EATING, AND WHERE IT PASSES THROUGH THE BODY UNCHANGED, WANT OF APPETITE, RESTLESSNESS AND INABILITY TO SLEEP, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, HYSTERIES, CRAMPS, NERVOUS TROUBLES, AND TWITCHINGS, SEA-SICKNESS, FAINTINGS, MELANCHOLY AND LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, FRETTING AND CRYING OF INFANTS, AND FOR ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT, PLEASANT AND SAFE COMPOSITIONS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE CURE OF THE VARIOUS DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, FROM OTHER MANUFACTORIES, WHICH THEY CAN HAVE; IF HIS DO NOT SUIT THEM AFTER A FAIR TRIAL, THEY CAN EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF THEM:—DR. HALL'S REED'S SPIRAL TRUSS; RUNDELL'S DO; FARROW'S DO; SALMON'S BALL AND SOCKET; SHERMAN'S PATENT; FRENCH'S DO; MARSH'S IMPROVED TRUSS; BATEMAN'S DO; SHAKER'S ROCKING TRUSS; HEINTZLEMAN'S INDIA RUBBER PAD, MADE IN PHILADELPHIA; IVORY TURNED PAD TRUSS; STONE'S DO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE; ALSO TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.

THESE PREPARATIONS ARE MADE AS TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRUSSSES, AMONG WHICH ARE THE DIFFERENT KINDS SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT THE LATE MR. JOHN REED, OF THIS CITY, FORMERLY MADE, TOGETHER WITH THE PATENT ELASTIC SPRING TRUSS, WITH SPRING PADS; TRUSSSES WITHOUT STEEL SPRINGS; THESE GIVE RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF RUPTURE, AND IN A LARGE PORTION PRODUCE A PERFEET CURE—they CAN BE WORN DAY AND NIGHT; IMPROVED HINGE AND PIVOT TRUSS; UMBILICAL TRUSS, MADE IN FOUR DIFFERENT WAYS; TRUSSES WITH BALL AND SOCKET JOINTS; TRUSSES FOR PROLAPSIUS ANI, BY WEARING WHICH PERSONS TROUBLED WITH PROLAPSIUS UTERI, WHICH HAVE ANSWERED IN CASES WHERE PESSARIES HAVE FAILED. SUSPENSORY TRUSSES, KNEE CAPS, AND BACK BOARDS ARE ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND. AS A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE AND NOT OF SPECULATION, THE UNDERSIGN WILL KEEP ON HAND THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF TRUSSSES, MORE OR LESS, THAT HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC BY THE DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS, WHICH THEY CAN HAVE; IF HIS DO NOT SUIT THEM AFTER A FAIR TRIAL, THEY CAN EXCHANGE FOR ANY OF THEM:—DR. HALL'S REED'S SPIRAL TRUSS; RUNDELL'S DO; FARROW'S DO; SALMON'S BALL AND SOCKET; SHERMAN'S PATENT; FRENCH'S DO; MARSH'S IMPROVED TRUSS; BATEMAN'S DO; SHAKER'S ROCKING TRUSS; HEINTZLEMAN'S INDIA RUBBER PAD, MADE IN PHILADELPHIA; IVORY TURNED PAD TRUSS; STONE'S DO, DOUBLE AND SINGLE; ALSO TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.